

## 2022 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试

选择题

1. 2021 年，中国人口总数约为 14 亿，设中国人口总数为  $N$ ，则  $N$  的近似值为  $(PA + PB) \cdot PC$  的近似值为  $\square$

A.  $-2$

B.  $-\frac{5}{2}$

C.  $-3$

D.  $-4$

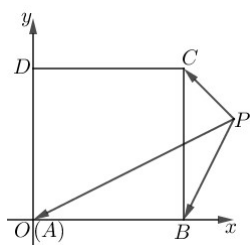
答案 B

解析

设  $A(0,0)$ ,  $B(2,0)$ ,  $C(2,2)$ ,  $P(x,y)$ ，则

解析

$ABCD$  为正方形， $A(0,0)$ ,  $B(2,0)$ ,  $C(2,2)$ ,  $D(0,2)$ ，设  $P(x,y)$ ，则



$A(0,0)$ ,  $B(2,0)$ ,  $C(2,2)$ ,  $P(x,y)$

$PA = (-x, -y)$ ,  $PB = (2-x, -y)$ ,  $PC = (2-x, 2-y)$

$(PA + PB) \cdot PC = (2-2x-2y) \cdot (2-x-2-y) = 2(x-1)(x-2) + 2y(y-2) = 2(x-\frac{3}{2})^2 + 2(y-1)^2 - \frac{5}{2}$

当  $x = \frac{3}{2}$ ,  $y = 1$  时， $(PA + PB) \cdot PC$  取得最小值  $-\frac{5}{2}$

所以  $(PA + PB) \cdot PC$  的最小值为  $-\frac{5}{2}$

答案 B

2. 2021 年，中国人口总数约为 14 亿，设中国人口总数为  $N$ ，则  $N$  的近似值为  $2a \cos B \cdot c \sin A \sin B (2 \cos C) \sin^2 \frac{C}{2}$  的近似值为  $\frac{1}{2}$  的近似值为  $\square$

解析

A.  $\frac{1}{2}$

B.  $\frac{1}{2}$

C.  $\frac{1}{2}$

D.  $\frac{1}{2}$



1111

1111

□□□D

□□□□

1111

$$f(x) + f\left(\frac{\pi}{3} - x\right) = 0 \quad f\left(\frac{\pi}{3} - x\right) = -f(x) \quad \text{即} f(x) \text{ 关于} \left(\frac{\pi}{6}, 0\right) \text{ 对称}$$

$$\frac{\pi\omega}{6} + \varphi = k_1\pi, k_1 \in \mathbb{Z} \quad \text{--- ①}$$

$$f\left(\frac{\pi}{3} + x\right) = f\left(\frac{\pi}{3} - x\right) \quad \text{即} x = \frac{\pi}{3} \text{ 为} f(x) \text{ 的对称轴}$$

$$\frac{\pi\omega}{3} + \varphi = \frac{\pi}{2} + k_2\pi, k_2 \in \mathbb{Z} \quad \text{--- ②}$$

$$\text{①②} \quad \frac{\pi\omega}{6} = \frac{\pi}{2} + (k_2 - k_1)\pi, k_1, k_2 \in \mathbb{Z} \quad \omega = 3 + 6k, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$f(x) \text{ 在} (0, 4\pi) \text{ 上恰有} T \text{ 个零点} \quad \omega \text{ 的取值范围}$$

$$\omega > 0 \quad \omega_{\min} = 3$$

$$\omega = 3 \quad \text{①} \quad \frac{3\pi}{6} + \varphi = k_1\pi, k_1 \in \mathbb{Z} \quad \varphi = -\frac{\pi}{2} + k_1\pi, k_1 \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$|\varphi| \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \quad \varphi = -\frac{\pi}{2} \quad \varphi = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\varphi = \frac{\pi}{2} \quad f(x) = 3\sin\left(3x + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 3\cos 3x \quad f(x) \text{ 在} (0, 4\pi) \text{ 上有} 12 \text{ 个零点}$$

$$\varphi = -\frac{\pi}{2} \quad f(x) = 3\sin\left(3x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = -3\cos 3x \quad f(x) \text{ 在} (0, 4\pi) \text{ 上有} 12 \text{ 个零点}$$

选 D.

$$4 \text{ 2021} \cdot \text{已知} a, b, c \in (0, 1) \quad a^2 - 2\ln a - 1 = \frac{\ln 3}{3} \quad b^2 - 2\ln b - 1 = \frac{1}{e} \quad c^2 - 2\ln c - 1 = \frac{\ln \pi}{\pi}$$

$$A \quad c > b > a$$

$$B \quad a > c > b$$

$$C \quad a > b > c$$

$$D \quad c > a > b$$

选 D.

解

$$f(x) = x^2 - 2\ln x - 1 \quad f(a) = \frac{\ln 3}{3} \quad f(b) = \frac{1}{e} \quad f(c) = \frac{\ln \pi}{\pi} \quad f(x) \text{ 在} (0, 1) \text{ 上单调递减} \quad g(x) = \frac{\ln x}{x}$$

$$\frac{\ln \pi}{\pi} < \frac{\ln 3}{3} < \frac{1}{e} \quad f(c) < f(a) < f(b)$$





☐ A  $f^2(x) + g^2(x) = \frac{e^{2x} + e^{2x}}{2}$   $f(2x) = \frac{e^{2x} + e^{2x}}{2}$  ☐

☐ B  $g(x) - x = \frac{e^x - e^x}{2} - x$   $m(x) = \frac{e^x - e^x}{2} - x$  ☐

☐  $m(x) = \frac{e^x + e^x}{2} - 1 \geq \frac{2\sqrt{e^x \cdot e^x}}{2} - 1 = 0$  ☐  $x=0$  ☐

☐  $x > 0$  ☐  $m(x) > 0$  ☐  $m(x)$  ☐  $(0, +\infty)$  ☐

☐  $m(x) > m(0) = 0$  ☐  $g(x) > x$

$g(x) = \frac{e^x + e^x}{2} > 0$  ☐  $g(x) = \frac{e^x - e^x}{2}$  ☐  $(0, +\infty)$  ☐

☐  $g(g(x)) > g(x)$  ☐ B ☐

☐ C  $x_1 > x_2$  ☐  $g(x_1) - \lambda x_1 > g(x_2) - \lambda x_2$  ☐  $h(x) = g(x) - \lambda x$

☐  $h(x)$  ☐  $R$  ☐  $h(x) \geq 0$  ☐  $R$  ☐

☐  $g(x) \geq \lambda$  ☐

$g(x) = \frac{e^x + e^x}{2} \geq \frac{2\sqrt{e^x \cdot e^x}}{2} = 1$  ☐  $x=0$  ☐

☐  $\lambda \leq 1$  ☐ C ☐

☐ D  $g(x-y) = \frac{e^{x-y} - e^{y-x}}{2}$  ☐

$f(x)g(y) + g(x)f(y) = \frac{e^x + e^x}{2} \cdot \frac{e^y - e^y}{2} + \frac{e^x - e^x}{2} \cdot \frac{e^y + e^y}{2} = \frac{e^{xy} - e^{(xy)y}}{2}$

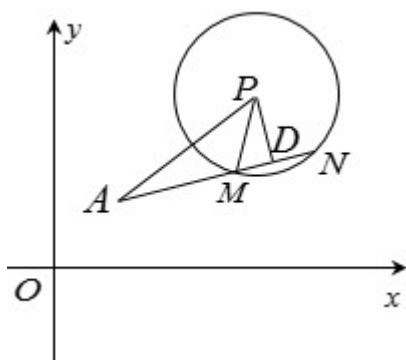
☐  $g(x-y) \neq f(x)g(y) + g(x)f(y)$  ☐ D ☐

☐ D

6 ☐ 2021 ☐  $A(1,1)$  ☐  $P((x-4)^2 + (y-5)^2 = r^2)$  ☐  $r > 0$  ☐  $M$  ☐  $N$  ☐



$$A \sqcap^{(0,5)} \quad B \sqcap^{\left(\frac{5}{2}, 5\right)} \quad C \sqcap^{\left[\sqrt{5}, \frac{5}{2}\right)} \quad D \sqcap[1, 5)$$



7. 2021·...  $\triangle ABC$  中  $A, B, C$  为内角， $a, b, c$  为边长，若  $\cos B + \sqrt{3} \sin B = 2$ ，则  $b =$  \_\_\_\_\_

$$\cos B + \frac{\cos C}{b} = \frac{2 \sin A \sin B}{3 \sin C} \Rightarrow a + c = \dots$$

A.  $(\sqrt{3}, 2\sqrt{3})$       B.  $(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}, \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3})$       C.  $(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}, \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3})$       D.  $(3, 2\sqrt{3})$

【答案】D

【解析】

由  $\cos B + \sqrt{3} \sin B = 2$  得  $B = \frac{\pi}{3}$ ，由  $\frac{\cos B}{b} + \frac{\cos C}{c} = \frac{2 \sin A \sin B}{3 \sin C}$  得  $b = \sqrt{3}$ ，

又  $a + c = 2\sqrt{3} \sin(A + \frac{\pi}{6})$ ，

【答案】

由  $\cos B + \sqrt{3} \sin B = 2$  得  $\sin(B + \frac{\pi}{6}) = 1$ ， $\frac{\pi}{6} < B + \frac{\pi}{6} < \frac{2\pi}{3}$ ， $B = \frac{\pi}{3}$ 。

在  $\triangle ABC$  中， $\frac{\pi}{6} < A < \frac{\pi}{2}$ ，

【答案】

$$\frac{\cos B}{b} + \frac{\cos C}{c} = \frac{c \cos B + b \cos C}{bc} = \frac{\sin C \cos B + \sin B \cos C}{b \sin C} = \frac{\sin A}{b \sin C} = \frac{2 \sin A \sin B}{3 \sin C}$$

得  $b = \frac{3}{2 \sin B} = \sqrt{3}$ 。



$$a+c=\frac{b}{\sin B}(\sin A+\sin C)=2\sin A+2\sin\left(\frac{2\pi}{3}-A\right)=2\sqrt{3}\sin\left(A+\frac{\pi}{6}\right).$$

$$\frac{\pi}{3}<A+\frac{\pi}{6}<\frac{2\pi}{3}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}<\sin\left(A+\frac{\pi}{6}\right)\leq 1$$

$$a+c\in(3,2\sqrt{3}].$$

D.

8. 2021·· $f(x)=x+\ln x$ ,  $g(x)=x\ln x$ ,  $f(x_1)=\ln t$ ,  $g(x_2)=t$ ,  $x_1x_2\ln t^2$

$$A. \frac{2}{e} \quad B. \frac{2}{e} \quad C. \frac{1}{e} \quad D. \frac{2}{e^2}$$

A

$$e^{x_1} \cdot x_1 = e^{\ln x_2} \cdot \ln x_2, y = xe^x (0, +\infty), x_1 = \ln x_2, x_1x_2 = t, x_1x_2 \ln t^2 = 2t \ln t$$

$$h(t) = 2t \ln t (t > 0)$$

$$f(x_1) = x_1 + \ln x_1 = \ln t, \therefore t = e^{x_1} \cdot x_1 \quad ①$$

$$g(x_2) = x_2 \ln x_2 = t, \therefore t = e^{\ln x_2} \cdot \ln x_2 \quad ②$$

$$① \quad ② \quad e^{x_1} \cdot x_1 = e^{\ln x_2} \cdot \ln x_2$$

$$x > 0, (xe^x)' = (x+1)e^x > 0$$





$$y = xe^x \quad (0, +\infty) \quad \therefore x_1 = \ln x_2 \quad x_1 x_2 = t \quad \therefore x_1 x_2 \ln t^2 = 2t \ln t$$

$$h(t) = 2t \ln t \quad (t > 0) \quad h'(t) = 2(\ln t + 1)$$

$$h'(t) > 0 \quad t > \frac{1}{e} \quad h'(t) < 0 \quad 0 < t < \frac{1}{e}$$

$$h(t) \quad \left(0, \frac{1}{e}\right) \quad \left(\frac{1}{e}, +\infty\right) \quad \therefore h(t)_{\min} = h\left(\frac{1}{e}\right) = -\frac{2}{e}$$

A.

$$x_1 = \ln x_2 \quad x_1 x_2 = t \quad h(t) = 2t \ln t \quad (t > 0)$$

9. 2021. . . . .  $\angle ABC = \angle CBD = \angle DBA = 60^\circ$   $BC = BD = 1$   $\triangle ACD$

$$\frac{\sqrt{11}}{4}$$

$$A \quad 4\pi \quad B \quad 16\pi \quad C \quad \frac{16}{3}\pi \quad D \quad \frac{32}{3}\pi$$

A

$$AE \quad AC, AD \quad \angle ACB = \angle ADB = 90^\circ \quad AB$$

$$BC = BD = 1 \quad \angle CBD = 60^\circ \quad \therefore CD = 1$$

$$AB = AB \quad \angle ABC = \angle DBA = 60^\circ \quad BC = BD \quad \therefore \triangle ABC \cong \triangle ABD \quad AC = AD$$

$$CD \quad E \quad AE$$

$$\triangle ACD \quad \frac{\sqrt{11}}{4} \quad \triangle ACD \quad AE = \frac{\sqrt{11}}{2}$$

$$AC = AD = \sqrt{3}$$

$$\triangle ABC \text{ 中 } AC^2 = AB^2 + BC^2 - 2AB \cdot BC \cos 60^\circ$$

$$\therefore 3 = AB^2 + 1 - 2 \times AB \times 1 \times \frac{1}{2} \quad AB = 2$$

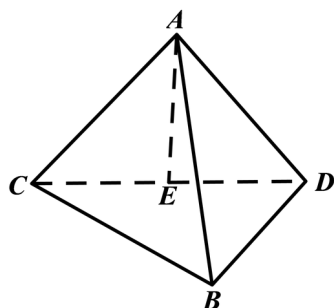
$$AC^2 + BC^2 = AB^2 \quad \angle ACB = 90^\circ \quad \therefore \angle ADB = 90^\circ$$

$$\therefore AC \perp BC, AD \perp BD$$

$$AB \text{ 为 } \triangle ABC \text{ 的斜边，故 } AB = 2$$

$$4 \times 1^2 = 4$$

A.



$$10 \times 2021 \cdot \left| a_n \right| \quad a_1 = 1, \quad a_{n+1} = \ln(e^{a_n} - a_n) \quad (n \in \mathbb{N}^*) \quad e = 2.71828 \dots$$

$$\left| a_n \right| \quad n \quad S_n$$

$$A \quad 0 \leq S_{2021} < 1$$

$$B \quad 1 \leq S_{2021} < 2$$

$$C \quad 2 \leq S_{2021} < 3$$

$$D \quad 3 \leq S_{2021} < 4$$

B

$$f(x) = e^x - x, \quad f(x) \geq f(0) = 1 \quad f(a_n) = e^{a_n} - a_n \geq 1 \quad a_{n+1} \geq 0$$

$$a_{n+1} = \ln(e^{a_n} - a_n) \Rightarrow a_n = e^{a_{n+1}} - e^{a_{n+1}} \quad \text{...}$$



$$f(x) = e^x - x \quad f'(x) = e^x - 1$$

$$f'(x) > 0 \quad x > 0 \quad f'(x) < 0 \quad x < 0$$

$$f(x) \text{ 在 } (0, +\infty) \text{ 上单调递增, 在 } (-\infty, 0) \text{ 上单调递减.}$$

$$f(x) \geq f(0) = 1 \quad f(a_n) = e^{a_n} - a_n \geq 1$$

$$a_{n+1} = \ln(e^{a_n} - a_n) \quad a_{n+1} \geq 0$$

$$a_1 = 1, \therefore S_n \geq 1$$

$$a_{n+1} = \ln(e^{a_n} - a_n) \Rightarrow a_n = e^{a_{n+1}} - e^{a_n}$$

$$S_{2021} = a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + \dots + a_{2021} = (e^1 - e^2) + (e^2 - e^3) + \dots + (e^{2021} - e^{2022})$$

$$= e^1 - e^{2022} = e - e^{2022} \leq e - 1 < 2$$

$$1 \leq S_{2021} < 2$$

选B

$$11 \text{ 月 } 2021 \cdot \ln 2021 \cdot \ln 2021 \cdot \ln 2021 \quad a = 2021 \ln 2019 \quad b = 2020 \ln 2020 \quad c = 2019 \ln 2021$$

$$A \quad a > b > c \quad B \quad c > b > a \quad C \quad a > c > b \quad D \quad b > a > c$$

选A

解

$$a, b \text{ 满足 } \frac{\ln 2019}{2020}, \frac{\ln 2020}{2021} \quad f(x) = \frac{\ln x}{x+1} \quad f(x) \text{ 在 } a, b \text{ 处取得极值}$$

$$\frac{\ln 2020}{2019}, \frac{\ln 2021}{2020} \quad g(x) = \frac{\ln x}{x-1} \quad g(x) \text{ 在 } b, c \text{ 处取得极值.}$$

解

$$f(x) = \frac{\ln x}{x+1}, f'(x) = \frac{1 + \frac{1}{x} - \ln x}{(x+1)^2}$$

$$x \in [e^2, +\infty) \quad f'(x) < 0, f(x) \text{ 在 } [e^2, +\infty) \text{ 上单调递减}$$



$$f(2019) > (2020)^{\frac{\ln 2019}{2020}} > \frac{\ln 2020}{2021}$$

$$2021 \ln 2019 > 2020 \ln 2020 \quad a > b$$

$$g(x) = \frac{\ln x}{x-1}, g'(x) = \frac{1 - \frac{1}{x} - \ln x}{(x-1)^2}$$

$$x \in [e^2, +\infty) \quad g'(x) < 0, g(x) \text{ 在 } [e^2, +\infty) \text{ 上单调递减}$$

$$g(2020) > g(2021) \quad \frac{\ln 2020}{2019} > \frac{\ln 2021}{2020}$$

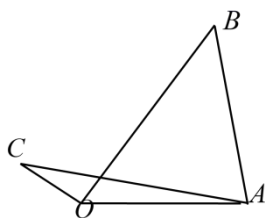
$$2020 \ln 2020 > 2019 \ln 2021 \quad b > c$$

$$a > b > c.$$

A.

$$12 \times 2021 \cdot \overrightarrow{OA} = 2 \overrightarrow{OB} + 3 \overrightarrow{OC} \quad \angle AOB = 60^\circ \quad \angle BOC = 90^\circ \quad \overrightarrow{OB} = x \overrightarrow{OA} + y \overrightarrow{OC}$$

$$\frac{x}{y} =$$



$$A \sqrt{3}$$

$$B \frac{1}{2}$$

$$C \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

$$D \frac{2}{3}$$

C

$$\overrightarrow{OC} = x \overrightarrow{OB} + y \overrightarrow{OA} \quad (0, 2) = (\sqrt{3}x - y, x)$$

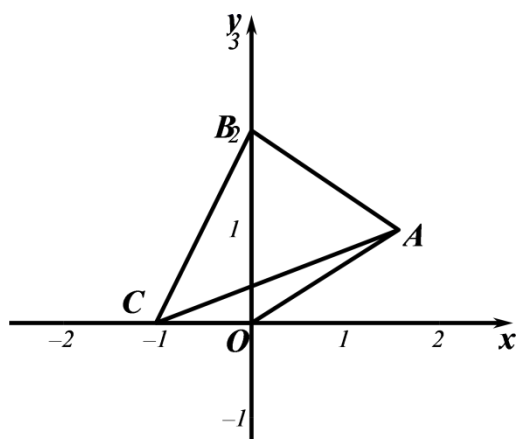
$$\overrightarrow{OC} = x \overrightarrow{OB} + y \overrightarrow{OA}$$

$$A(\sqrt{3}, 1) \quad B(0, 2) \quad C(-1, 0)$$



$$\square\square X=2, Y=2\sqrt{3}\square\square \frac{X}{Y}=\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}.$$

ПППС.



13. 2021· · ····  $C$ :  $y = \ln x (0 < x < 1)$   $P$   $C$   $x$   $A$   $\triangle AOP$   
 $P$

$$A \square \frac{\pm\sqrt{5}-1}{2} \quad B \square \frac{-\sqrt{5}+1}{2} \quad C \square \frac{-\sqrt{5}+1}{2} \quad D \square -e$$

□□□□C

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$\square\square\triangle AOP\square\square\square P\square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square\triangle AOP\square\square\square\square\square\square P\square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square.$

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$$\square\square\square\square P\square\square\square\square (x_0, \ln x_0)$$

$$J' = \frac{1}{X} \square \square X = X_0 \square \square J'_{X_0} = \frac{1}{X_0}$$

$$\therefore \int_{x_0}^x y \cdot \ln x_0 = \frac{1}{x_0} (x - x_0) \quad \int_{y=0}^y x = x_0 - x_0 \ln x_0$$

$$\therefore P(x_0 - x_0 \ln x_0, 0)$$

$$\therefore 0 < x < 1 \Rightarrow \ln x_0 < 0$$



$$\begin{cases} f(m) = \sqrt{1-m} + a = n \\ f(n) = \sqrt{1-n} + a = m \end{cases} \Rightarrow \sqrt{1-m} - \sqrt{1-n} = n - m = (1-m) - (1-n)$$

$$= (\sqrt{1-m} - \sqrt{1-n})(\sqrt{1-m} + \sqrt{1-n})$$

$$\square m < n \Rightarrow \sqrt{1-m} - \sqrt{1-n} \neq 0 \Rightarrow \sqrt{1-m} + \sqrt{1-n} = 1 \Rightarrow \sqrt{1-m} = 1 - \sqrt{1-n}$$

$$\therefore a = n + \sqrt{1-n} - 1 = (\sqrt{1-n})^2 + \sqrt{1-n} = (\sqrt{1-n} - \frac{1}{2})^2 + \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\square m < n \Rightarrow \sqrt{1-m} > \sqrt{1-n} \Rightarrow \sqrt{1-m} + \sqrt{1-n} = 1 \Rightarrow \sqrt{1-n} \in [0, \frac{1}{2})$$

$$\therefore a \in [0, \frac{1}{4})$$

选 C

15. 2021. 已知  $\triangle ABC$  中  $A, B, C$  的对边分别为  $a, b, c$ ，若  $b \sin \frac{B+C}{2} = a \sin B$ ，则  $\triangle ABC$  的形状为

$\triangle ABC$  的形状为

A  $\sqrt{3}$

B  $3\sqrt{3}$

C  $9\sqrt{3}$

D  $27\sqrt{3}$

选 D

解

$$\triangle ABC \text{ 中 } A = \frac{\pi}{3} \text{ 且 } r = 3 \Rightarrow S_{\triangle ABC} = \frac{r(a+b+c)}{2} = \frac{1}{2} bc \sin A$$

$$\Rightarrow bc \sin \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{1}{2} bc \sin \frac{\pi}{3} \Rightarrow \sin \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{1}{2} \sin \frac{\pi}{3}$$

解

$$\sin B \sin \frac{B+C}{2} = \sin A \sin B \Rightarrow \sin B \neq 0 \Rightarrow \frac{B+C}{2} = \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{A}{2}$$

$$\therefore \cos \frac{A}{2} = \sin A = 2 \sin \frac{A}{2} \cos \frac{A}{2} \Rightarrow 0 < \frac{A}{2} < \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow \sin \frac{A}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\therefore A = \frac{\pi}{3} \Rightarrow \triangle ABC \text{ 中 } r = 3 \Rightarrow S_{\triangle ABC} = \frac{r(a+b+c)}{2} = \frac{1}{2} bc \sin A$$

$$\therefore 2\sqrt{3}(a+b+c) = bc \Rightarrow a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos A = b^2 + c^2 - bc \geq bc \Rightarrow a \geq \sqrt{bc}$$

$$\therefore bc \geq 6\sqrt{3} \cdot \sqrt{bc} \Rightarrow bc \geq 108 \Rightarrow a = b = c = 6\sqrt{3}$$



$$\therefore S_{\triangle ABC} = \frac{1}{2}bc\sin A \geq 27\sqrt{3}.$$

□□□D

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$f(x) = x(\ln x - 2ax)$

$$A \square 0 < a < \frac{1}{4}$$

$$B \cap X_1 + X_2 < 2$$

$$C \cap f^{-1}(X_i) \neq \emptyset$$

$$D_{\square} f(x_2) > -\frac{1}{2}$$

□□□□ACD

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$$f(x) = 0 \quad 4a = \frac{1 + \ln x}{x} \quad y = 4a \quad g(x) = \frac{1 + \ln x}{x} \quad \text{AB}$$

□□□□□□□□□□ CD

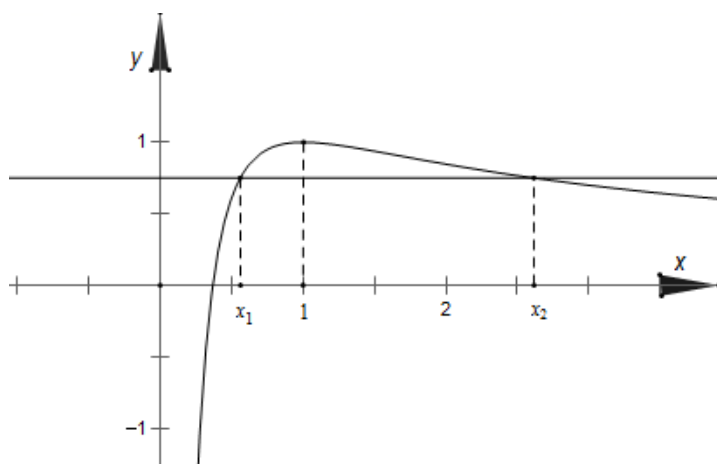
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$$f'(x) = \ln x + 1 - 4ax \quad (x > 0) \quad f'(x) = 0 \quad 4a = \frac{1 + \ln x}{x}$$

$$\boxed{g(x) = \frac{1 + \ln x}{x}} \quad \boxed{g'(x) = \frac{-\ln x}{x^2}} \quad \boxed{\phantom{0}}$$

$$g(x) \quad (0,1) \quad (1,+\infty)$$

$$\square\square_{y=4a}\square g(x) = \frac{1+\ln x}{x} \square\square\square\square\square\square$$



$$0 < a < \frac{1}{4} \quad f(x) = 0 \quad x_0, x_1, x_2 < x_3 \quad A$$





$a \rightarrow 0 \quad X_1 + X_2 \rightarrow +\infty$

☐ ☐ ☐  $f(x)$  ☐ ☐ ☐  $(0, x_1)$  ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐  $(x_1, x_2)$  ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐  $(x_2, +\infty)$  ☐ ☐ ☐

$$\therefore f(x_1) < f(1) = -2a < 0 \quad f(x_2) > f(1) = -2a > -\frac{1}{2} \quad \text{CD}$$

□□□ACD□

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A  $f(x)$

$$B[f(x)] \approx \frac{\pi}{2}$$
$$C[f(x)] = \frac{\pi}{12}$$
$$D \cap f(X) \cap \left(-\frac{\pi}{4}, 0\right) \cap$$

□□□□AD

11

$y = f(x)$  .

1111

$$\boxed{\phantom{0}}\boxed{\phantom{0}}\boxed{\phantom{0}}\boxed{\phantom{0}}\boxed{\phantom{0}} \quad f(x) = 2\sin\left[2\left(x + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) + \frac{\pi}{6}\right] = 2\sin\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 2\cos 2x \quad \boxed{\phantom{0}}$$

$y = f(x)$  AAAAA

$y = f(x)$   $\frac{2\pi}{2} = \pi$  **B**

$$f\left(\frac{\pi}{12}\right)=\sqrt{3} \quad x=\frac{\pi}{12} \quad y=f(x) \quad C$$

$$f\left(-\frac{\pi}{4}\right)=0 \quad \left(-\frac{\pi}{4}, 0\right) \text{ 在 } y=f(x) \text{ 图象上} \quad \text{D 错}.$$

AD.

AD

AD

18. 2021. 已知  $\triangle ABC$  中  $A, B, C$  的对边分别为  $a, b, c$ ,  $BC$  的中点为  $M$ ,  $\triangle ABC$  的面积  $S = 2\sqrt{3}$

$$b^2 + c^2 = 24$$

$$A = \frac{\pi}{3} \quad S = 3\sqrt{3}$$

$$B \quad S = 3\sqrt{3}$$

$$C \quad AM = 3$$

$$D \quad A = \frac{\pi}{3}$$

ABC

AD

AD

D

AD

$$12 = a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos A = 24 - bc \quad bc = 12$$

$$S = \frac{1}{2} bc \sin A = 3\sqrt{3} \quad \text{A 错}$$

$$24 = b^2 + c^2 \geq 2bc \quad bc \leq 12$$

$$b = c = 2\sqrt{3}$$

$$\cos A = \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc} = \frac{24 - 12}{2bc} = \frac{6}{bc}$$

$$S = \frac{1}{2} bc \sin A = \frac{1}{2} bc \sqrt{1 - \cos^2 A} = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{(bc)^2 - 36} \leq \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{12^2 - 36} = 3\sqrt{3} \quad \text{B 错}$$

$$\angle AMB + \angle AMC = \pi \quad \cos \angle AMB = \cos(\pi - \angle AMC) = -\cos \angle AMC \quad \text{C 错}$$



$$\cos \angle AMB = \frac{AM^2 + \frac{a^2}{4} - c^2}{AM \cdot a} \quad \cos \angle AMC = \frac{AM^2 + \frac{a^2}{4} - b^2}{AM \cdot a}$$

$$\frac{AM^2 + \frac{a^2}{4} - c^2}{AM \cdot a} = -\frac{AM^2 + \frac{a^2}{4} - b^2}{AM \cdot a} \quad AM^2 = \frac{b^2 + c^2}{2} - \frac{a^2}{4} = 9$$

$$AM = 3$$

$$\cos A = \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc} = \frac{12}{2bc} \geq \frac{12}{b+c} = \frac{1}{2}$$

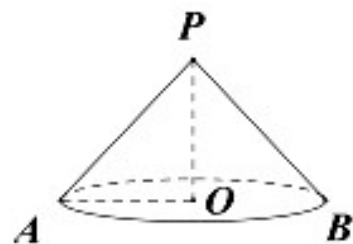
$$b=c=2\sqrt{3}$$

$$A \in (0, \pi) \quad y = \cos x \quad (0, \pi) \quad 0 < A \leq \frac{\pi}{3} \quad D$$

ABC.

$$19 \times 2021 \cdot \dots \quad OP \quad r = \sqrt{3} \quad 2\sqrt{3}\pi \quad Q_1 \quad Q_2$$

□ □



$$A \quad Q_2 \quad 16\pi$$

$$B \quad Q_1 \quad r_1 \quad Q_2 \quad r_2 \quad r_2 = 3r_1$$

$$C \quad P \quad \alpha \quad OP \quad \sqrt{3}$$

$$D \quad AC_1 \quad OP \quad \frac{8}{9}$$

AD

□ □

$$\dots \quad r_1, r_2 \quad h < r \quad P \quad \alpha \quad OP$$

$$\dots \quad V$$

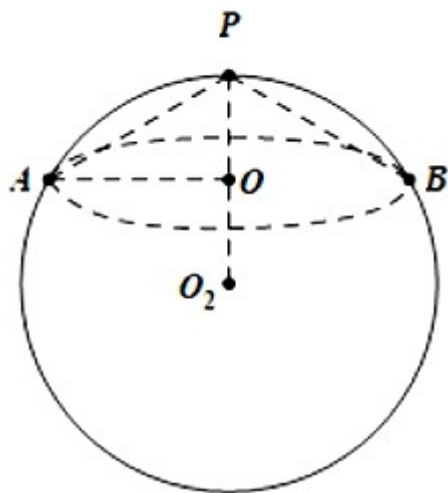


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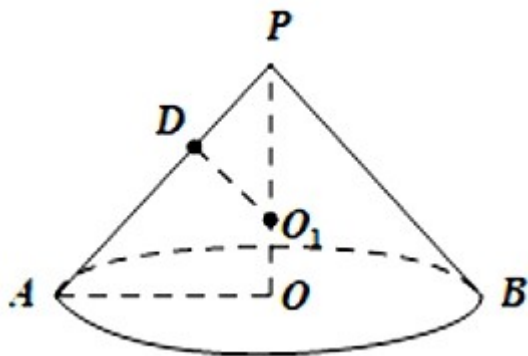
$$S = \pi r l = \sqrt{3} \pi l = 2\sqrt{3} \pi \quad l = 2 \quad 2 \quad h = 1$$

Diagram illustrating a 1D chain with 12 sites. The first 8 sites are grouped by a red bracket labeled  $E_2$ . The last 4 sites are grouped by a blue bracket labeled  $E_1$ .



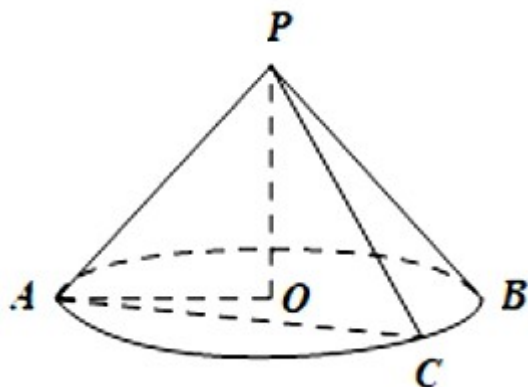
$$\Delta A O O_2 = A O_2^2 = A O + O O_2^2 = r_2^2 = (\sqrt{3})^2 + (1 - r_2)^2, r_2 = 2, S = 4\pi r_1^2 = 16\pi$$

□□□□  $Q$  □□□□  $r, QD$  □□□□  $PA$  □□  $D$  □□□□



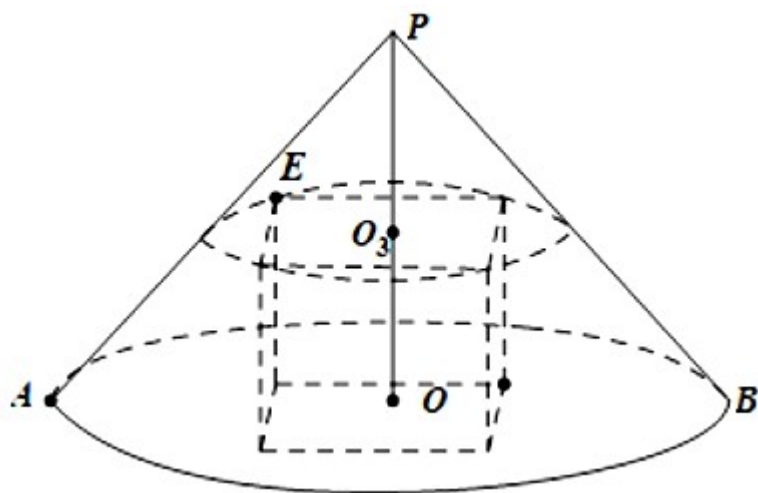
$$\triangle PDQ_1, PQ_1^2 = DQ_1^2 + PD^2 \quad (1-r_1)^2 = r_1^2 + (2-\sqrt{3})^2 \quad r_1 = 2\sqrt{3} - 3 \quad B$$

$P \propto OP$



由  $h < r$  可知  $\triangle PAC$  为锐角三角形， $C$  为斜边中点， $S_{\triangle PAC} = \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times 2 = 2$ ， $C$  为斜边中点

由  $OP$  为高，可知  $E$  为  $OP$  的中点， $O_3, EO_3 = \frac{r_3}{2}$



由  $PO_3 = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} r_3, OO_3 = 1 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} r_3$  可知  $r_3 \in (0, \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}})$

由  $V = \frac{1}{2} (2r_3)^2 \cdot \left(1 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} r_3\right), V = 4r_3^2 - 2\sqrt{3}r_3^3$  可知  $r_3 \in (0, \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}})$  时  $V > 0, r_3 \in (\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}, +\infty)$  时  $V < 0$

$$V_{\max} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{4}{\sqrt{3}}\right)^2 \cdot \left(1 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \cdot \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}\right) = \frac{8}{9}$$

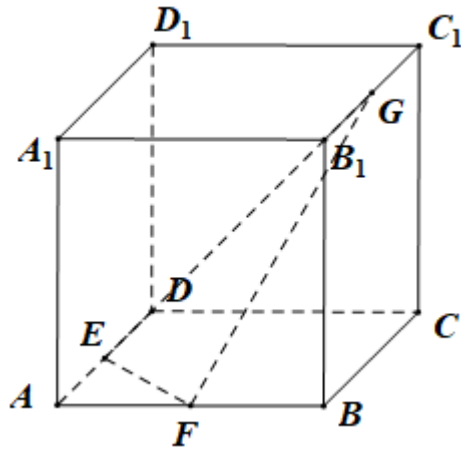
由  $D$  可知

由  $AD$  可知



2020-2021····· $ABCD-A_1B_1C_1D_1$ ····· $E, F, G$ ····· $AB, AD, B_1C_1$ ·····

·····



A····· $C-EFG$ ·····2

B····· $AC \perp$ ····· $EFG$

C····· $EF$ ····· $AG$ ····· $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{3}$

D····· $E, F, G$ ····· $3\sqrt{3}$

·····BD

·····

·····A·····BC·····D·····.

·····

·····A····· $V_{C-EFG} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot S_{\triangle BCF} \cdot CC_1 = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{3}{2} \cdot 2 = 1$ ·····A·····

·····B····· $DA, DC, DD_1$ ····· $C(0,2,0), A(2,0,2), E(1,0,0), F(2,1,0), G(1,2,2), A(2,0,0)$ ·····

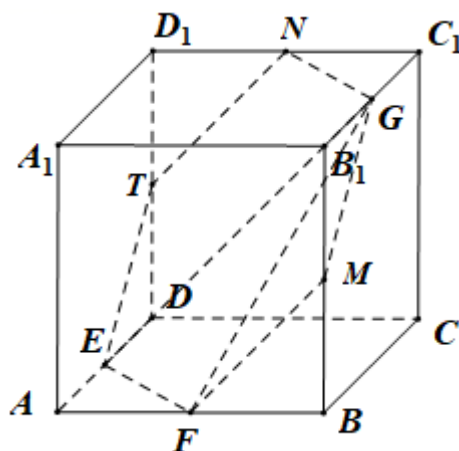
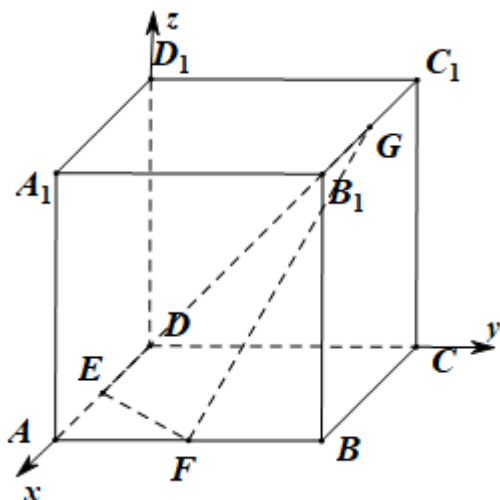
$AC = (-2, 2, -2)$ ····· $EF = (1, 1, 0)$ ····· $EG = (0, 2, 2)$ ····· $AC \cdot EF = 0$ ····· $AC \cdot EG = 0$ ····· $AC \perp$ ····· $EFG$ ·····B·····

·····C····· $EF = (1, 1, 0)$ ····· $AG = (-1, 2, 2)$ ····· $|\cos \langle \vec{EF}, \vec{AG} \rangle| = \left| \frac{1}{\sqrt{2} \cdot 3} \right| = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{6}$ ·····C·····

·····D····· $C_1D_1, N, BB_1, M, DD_1, T, GN, GM, FM, TN, ET$ ····· $EFMGNI$ ····· $\sqrt{2}$ ·····



□□□□□□  $S = 6 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \cdot (\sqrt{2})^2 = 3\sqrt{3}$  □□ D □□.



□□□BD

$f(x) = \begin{cases} x & 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 2-x & 1 < x \leq 2 \end{cases}$

$$g(x) = f(x) + f(x+1)$$

$$A_{\square} g(2022) = -1$$

$$B_{\mathcal{X}}(y = g(x))$$

$$C_{\text{eff}}(y=g(x)) \approx 2$$

D[ $y = g(x)$ ]

□□□□ABD

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□□□□□□□□□□  $y = g(x)$  □□ 4 □□□□□□□□□□□□□□ B □□□□□□□  $g(2022)$  □□□□□□□□□□ A □□□□□□□  $g(x)$  □□  $[0, 4]$

□□□□□□□□  $R$  □□□□□□  $C$  □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□  $D$  □□.

1111

$$f(x) = f(x+4) = f(x)$$

☐ ☐  $g(x+4) = f(x+4) + f(x+5) = f(x) + f(x+1) = g(x)$  ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐  $y = g(x)$  ☐ ☐ 4 ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ B ☐ ☐



$$g(2022) = g(2) = f(2) + (-3) = f(2) + (-1) = f(2) - (1) = 2 - 2 - 1 = -1 \quad \text{A}$$

C

$$x \in (0, 1) \quad g(x) = f(x) + f(x+1) = x + 2 - (x+1) = x + 2 - x - 1 = 1$$

$$x \in (1, 2) \quad g(x) = f(x) + f(x+1) = f(x) + f(x-3) \\ = f(x) - f(3-x) = 2 - x - [2 - (3-x)] = -2x + 3 \quad g(x) \in (-1, 1)$$

$$x \in (2, 3) \quad g(x) = f(x) + f(x+1) = -f(4-x) - f(3-x) = -[2 - (4-x)] - (3-x) = -1$$

$$x \in (3, 4) \quad g(x) = f(x) + f(x+1) = -f(4-x) + f(x-3) = -(4-x) - (x-3) = -1$$

$$g(0) = f(0) + (-1) = 0 + 1 = 1 \quad g(1) = f(1) + (-2) = 1 + 0 = 1 \quad g(2) = f(2) + (-3) = 0 + f(-1) = -(-1) = 1$$

$$g(3) = f(3) + (-4) = f(-1) + (-0) = -f(1) = -1$$

$$g(4) = g(0) = 1 \quad x \in [0, 4] \quad g(x) \in [-1, 1] \quad g(x) \quad 4 \quad 1 \quad C$$

$$f(x) \quad 4 \quad f(x+2) = -f(x) \quad f(x-2) = -f(x) \quad f(x-1) = -f(x+1),$$

$$g(1-x) = f(1-x) + f(2-x) = -f(x-1) - f(x-2) = f(x) + f(x+1) = g(x)$$

$$g(x) \quad x = \frac{1}{2} \quad y = g(x)$$

$$g(x) + g(3-x) = f(x) + f(x+1) + f(3-x) + f(4-x)$$

$$= f(x) + f(x+1) + f(-1-x) + f(-x)$$

$$= f(x) + f(x+1) - f(1+x) - f(x) = 0$$

$$g(x) \quad \left(\frac{3}{2}, 0\right) \quad y = g(x) \quad D$$

ABD.

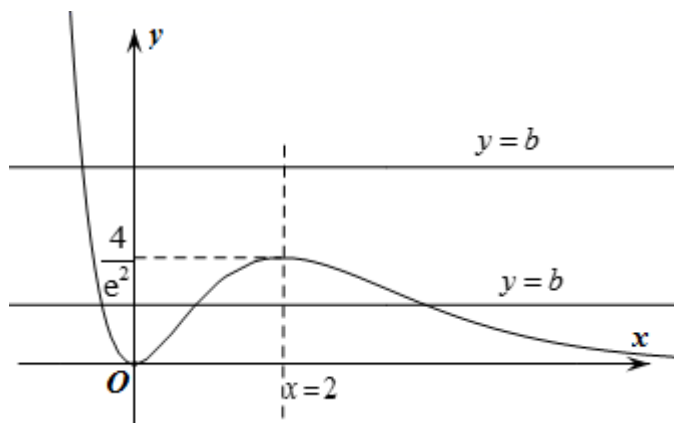






$$g'(x) = \frac{-(x^2 - x - 2)}{e^x} \quad g'(x) > 0 \quad 0 < x < 2 \quad g'(x) < 0 \quad x < 0 \quad x > 2$$

$$g(x) = \frac{x^2}{e^x} \quad (-\infty, 0) \quad (2, +\infty) \quad (0, 2)$$



$$g(0) = 0 \quad g(2) = \frac{4}{e^2} \quad x \rightarrow +\infty \quad g(x) = \frac{x^2}{e^x} \rightarrow 0$$

$$\text{A} \quad a=0 \quad y=b \quad g(x) = \frac{x^2}{e^x} \quad b = \frac{4}{e^2} \quad \text{A}$$

$$\text{B} \quad a=0 \quad b > \frac{4}{e^2} \quad y=b \quad g(x) = \frac{x^2}{e^x} \quad \text{B}$$

$$\text{C} \quad g'(x) = \frac{-(x-a)(x-2)}{e^x} \quad 0 < a < 2$$

$$g'(x) > 0 \quad a < x < 2 \quad g'(x) < 0 \quad x < a \quad x > 2$$

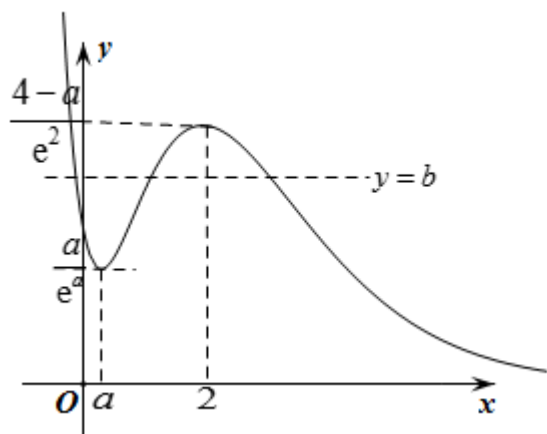
$$g(x) = \frac{x^2 - ax + a}{e^x} \quad (-\infty, a) \quad (2, +\infty) \quad (a, 2)$$

$$g(x) \quad g(a) = \frac{a^2 - a^2 + a}{e^a} = \frac{a}{e^a} \quad g(x) \quad g(2) = \frac{2^2 - 2a + a}{e^2} = \frac{4-a}{e^2}$$

$$y=b \quad g(x) = \frac{x^2 - ax + a}{e^x} \quad \frac{a}{e^a} < b < \frac{4-a}{e^2}$$

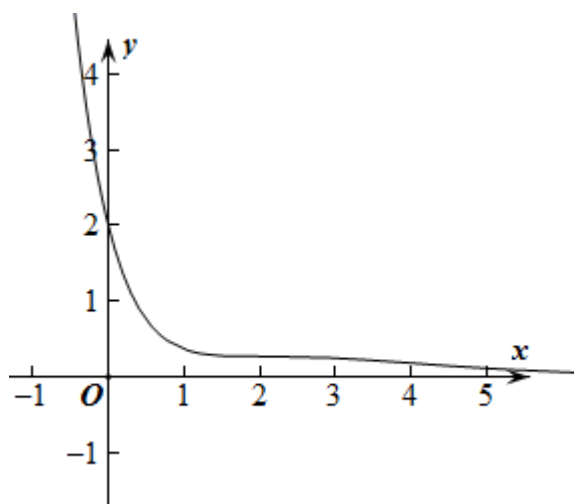
$$\text{C}$$





$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = 0$$

$y = b > 0 \quad g(x) = \frac{x^2 - 2x + 2}{e^x} = \frac{(x-1)^2 + 1}{e^x} > 0$



□□□ACD.

23. 2021. 11. 11. C:  $\frac{x^2}{8} + \frac{y^2}{4} = 1$   $P$   $F_1$   $F_2$   $\angle F_1 P F_2 = \theta$   $\triangle F_1 P F_2$

S□□□□□□□□□□

$$A \approx S=2 \approx P \approx 4$$
$$B_{\theta=60^\circ} S = \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

C  $\theta$  为钝角  $90^\circ$

D  $\triangle F_1PF_2$  的面积为  $S = \frac{1}{2} \times \sqrt{2} \times \sqrt{2} = 1$

【答案】ABC

【解析】

对于选项 A，因为  $P$  在椭圆上，所以  $|PF_1| + |PF_2| = 2a = 4$

对于选项 B，因为  $P$  在椭圆上，所以  $|PF_1| + |PF_2| = 2a = 4$

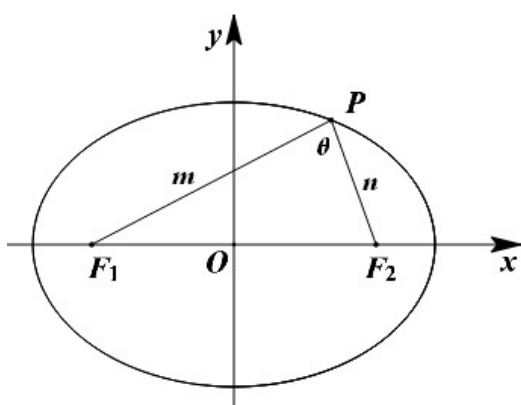
对于选项 C，因为  $P$  在椭圆上，所以  $|PF_1| + |PF_2| = 2a = 4$

对于选项 D，因为  $\angle F_1PF_2 = 90^\circ$ ，所以  $|PF_1|^2 + |PF_2|^2 = |F_1F_2|^2 = 4$

【答案】D

【解析】

因为  $a = 2\sqrt{2}, b = 2$ ，所以  $c = 2$



【答案】A  $P(x, y)$   $S = \frac{1}{2} \times |F_1F_2| \times |y| = \frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times |y| = 2|y| < 2$  所以  $|y| < 1$  所以 A 正确

【答案】B  $|PF_1| = m, |PF_2| = n$   $m + n = 2a = 4\sqrt{2}$   $\triangle F_1PF_2$  的面积  $S = \frac{1}{2}mn \sin \theta$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{m^2 + n^2 - 4c^2}{2mn} = \frac{(m+n)^2 - 2mn - 4c^2}{2mn} = \frac{32 - 2mn - 16}{2mn} = \frac{8}{mn} - 1$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{8}{mn} - 1 = \frac{1}{2} \\ S = \frac{1}{2}mn \sin \theta \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{8}{mn} = \frac{3}{2} \\ S = \frac{1}{2}mn \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow S = \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{3}$$



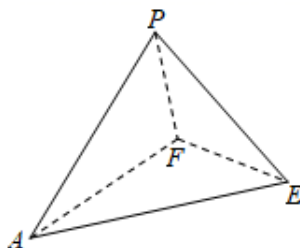
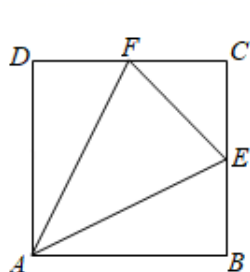
$$\cos \theta = \frac{8}{mm} - 1 \geq \frac{8}{\left(\frac{m+n}{2}\right)^2} - 1 = \frac{8}{(2\sqrt{2})^2} - 1 = 0$$

☐ D ☐ C ☐  $\angle F_1 P F_2 = 90^\circ$  ☐  $P F_2 \perp F_1 F_2$

$x=2$  时,  $|y|=\sqrt{2}$  时,  $S=\frac{1}{2}\times 4\times \sqrt{2}=2\sqrt{2}$  为  $\triangle F_1PF_2$  的面积  $S$  的最小值  $(0,2\sqrt{2})\cap \mathbb{D}=\emptyset$ .

□□□ABC.

24. 2021. 年 月 日 星期 日  $ABCD$  是边长为 2 的正方形， $E$ 、 $F$  分别是  $BC$ 、 $CD$  的中点， $\triangle ABE$ 、 $\triangle ECF$ 、 $\triangle FDA$  的面积分别为  $AE$ 、 $EF$ 、 $FA$  为边长的正方形  $B' C' D' P$  的边长。


$$A \sqcap AP \perp EF$$
$$B \cap P \cap AEF \cap \triangle AEF$$
$$C_{A-EF-P} = \frac{1}{3}$$
$$D_{\text{eff}} P\text{-}AEF_{\text{eff}} = 24\pi$$

□□□□ABC

□□□□

□□□□□□□□□□  $AP \perp$  □□  $PEF$  □□□□□□  $A$  □□  $P$  □□□  $AEF$  □□□□□□  $O$  □□□□□□□□□□□□  $EF \perp$  □□  $PAO$  □□□□

$AG \perp EF$  ☐  $EO \perp AF$  ☐  $O \in \triangle AEF$  ☐  $B \in PG$  ☐  $\angle PGA$  ☐  $A \in EF$  ☐  $P$  ☐

[illegible]

□□ D.

□□□□

□□ A □□  $AP \perp PF$  □□  $AP \perp PE$

$$\square \quad PE \cap PF = P \therefore AP \perp \square \square \quad PEF \square$$

□  $EF \subset \square\square PEF \square \therefore AP \perp EF \square\square$  A  $\square\square$

∵  $B \in PO$ ,  $PO \perp$  平面  $AEF$ ,  $\therefore PO \perp EF$

∵  $PA \perp EF$ ,  $AO \perp EF$ ,  $\therefore EF \perp$  平面  $PAO$

∵  $PO \cap PA = P$ ,  $\therefore EF \perp PO$ ,  $AG \perp EF$

∵  $EO \perp AF$ ,  $\therefore P \in$  平面  $AEF$ ,  $\therefore \triangle AEF$  的外心  $B$  在  $PO$  上

∵  $C \in B$ ,  $AG \perp EF$ ,  $AE = AF$ ,  $\therefore G$  为  $EF$  的中点

∵  $PG \perp EF$ ,  $PE = PF$ ,  $\therefore PG \perp EF$

∵  $\angle PGA$  为二面角  $A-EF-P$  的平面角

∵  $PE = PF = 1$ ,  $PG = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ ,  $AG = \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2}$

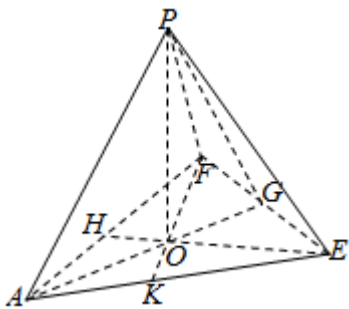
在  $\triangle APG$  中,  $\cos \angle PGA = \frac{PG}{AG} = \frac{1}{3}$

∵  $D$  为  $PA$  的中点,  $P \in$  平面  $AEF$ ,  $PA \perp PE$ ,  $PF$ ,  $\therefore PA = 2$ ,  $PE = PF = 1$

∴  $AD = \sqrt{2^2 + 1^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{6}$

∴  $S = 4\pi \times \left(\frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}\right)^2 = 6\pi$

∴  $ABC$



25. 2021·... 在空间直角坐标系  $O-xyz$  中, 已知点  $A(1, 0, 0)$ ,  $B(0, 1, 0)$ ,  $C(0, 0, 1)$ ,  $D(1, 1, 1)$

∵  $O$  为原点,  $ABCD$  为正方形,  $\therefore S_{ABCD} = 2$

∵  $CD \parallel$  平面  $xOy$ ,  $\therefore S_{\triangle CDE} = 1$



B 点 A 点 O 点 S 点  $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}$

C 点  $OA=OB=OC$  点 S 点  $\frac{1}{2}$

D 点 D 点 O 点  $\frac{3}{2}$

点 ABD

点

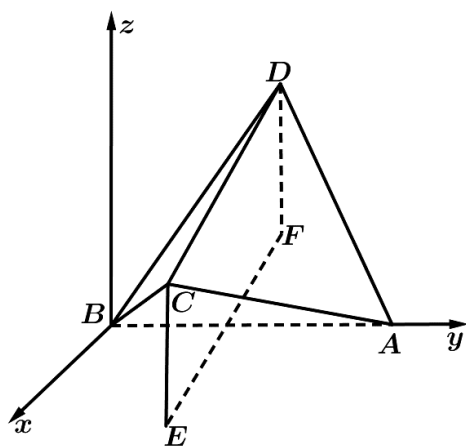
点 A 点 B 点 O 点 C, D 点 AB 点  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$  点  $\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}$  点

点 C 点 C 点 x 点  $OA=OB=OC$  点 D 点

点 D 点 AB 点  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$  点  $OA=OB$  点 C 点 AB 点 OD 点

点

点 A 点 B 点 O 点 AEBF 点 A 点



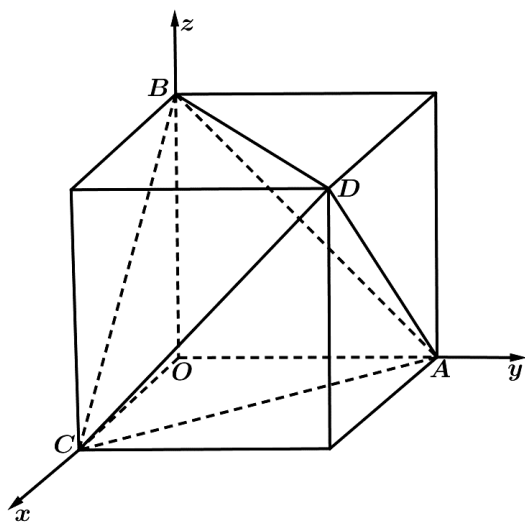
点 B 点 A 点 O 点 A B 点 AB z 点 C, D 点 AB 点 ABD, ABC 点

点  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$  点 xOy 点  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$  点 1 点  $S = \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \times \sqrt{\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}$  点 B 点



$\sqrt{2}$ 

$$S = \left( \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right)^2 = \frac{1}{2} \text{ 平方厘米}$$


$$\sqrt{3}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} < \frac{3}{2}$$

0000

[illegible]

R

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} e^x + a + b & 0 \leq x \leq \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{bx-1}{x+1}, & \frac{1}{2} < x \leq 1 \end{cases}$$

$$A \sqcap a + b = -1$$



B  $a - b = -3$

C  $f(x)$  的图像关于

D  $f(x)$  的图像关于  $(1, 0)$  对称

选项 ABD

选项

选项  $f(0) = 0$   $f(1) = 0$   $a + b + 1 = 0$   $f(1) = \frac{b \times 1 - 1}{1 + 1} = 0$   $b = a$   $A$   $B$  选项  $C$  选项

选项 D 选项

选项

选项  $f(x)$  的图像关于  $f(0) = 0$  对称

选项  $x = 0$   $f(0) = e^0 + a + b = 0$   $a + b + 1 = 0$   $1$  选项

选项  $f(x + 2) = f(x)$   $f(-1) = (-1 + 2) = f(1)$  选项

选项  $f(x)$  的图像关于  $f(1) = -(-1)$  选项

选项  $f(-1) = -(-1)$  选项

选项  $f(-1) = 0$   $f(1) = 0$  选项

选项  $x = 1$   $f(1) = \frac{b \times 1 - 1}{1 + 1} = 0$   $b = 1$  选项

选项 (1)  $a = -2$  选项

选项 A  $a + b = -2 + 1 = -1$   $A$  选项

选项 B  $a - b = -2 - 1 = -3$   $B$  选项

选项 C  $f(x + 2) = f(x)$   $T = 2$   $f(x)$  的图像关于  $C$  选项

选项 D  $f(x + 2) = f(x)$   $f(x) = -f(-x)$   $f(x + 2) = -f(-x)$  选项

选项  $f(x + 1) = -f(1 - x)$   $f(x)$  的图像关于  $(1, 0)$  选项 D 选项

$O_A=1$



图 1

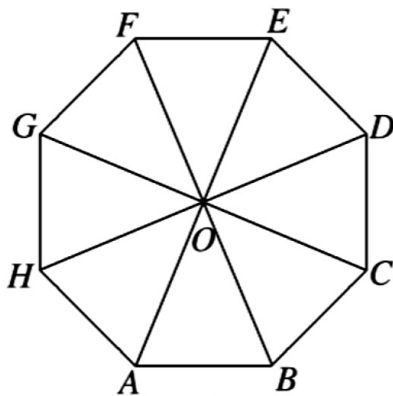


图 2

$$A \square \overrightarrow{OA} \cdot \overrightarrow{OD} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$B \square OB + OH = -\sqrt{2} OE$$

C  $AH \cdot HO = BC \cdot BO$

$$D_{DE} A_B - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} A^B$$

1111

□□□ 2 □□□□□□ □□□ □

$$\square\square A: OA \cdot OD = 1 \times 1 \times \cos \frac{3\pi}{4} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \square\square A \square\square$$

$\therefore OB + OH = \sqrt{2} OA = -\sqrt{2} OE$

$$\square\square C\square\square\square |AH|=|BC|\square |HO|=|BO|\square \langle |AH|=|HO|\rangle = \frac{5\pi}{8}\square \langle BC\cdot BO\rangle = \frac{3\pi}{8}\square\square$$

$$AH \cdot HO = |AH| \cdot |HO| \cos \langle AH, HO \rangle = |AH| \cdot |HO| \cos \frac{5\pi}{8}$$

$$BC \cdot BO = |BC| \cdot |BO| \cos \langle BC, BO \rangle = |BC| \cdot |BO| \cos \frac{3\pi}{8}$$

$$\overrightarrow{DE} = \overrightarrow{AH} \cdot \overrightarrow{AB} \cdot \overrightarrow{AB} = |AH| \cos \frac{3\pi}{4} \cdot \frac{AB}{|AB|} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} AB$$

ABD

$$f(x) = e^x + a \sin x, x \in (-\pi, +\infty)$$

$$a=1, f(x) \text{ 在 } (0, f(0)) \text{ 处取得极大值}$$

$$a=1, f(x) \text{ 在 } (-\pi, +\infty) \text{ 处取得极大值}$$

$$a>0, f(x) \text{ 在 } (-\pi, +\infty) \text{ 处取得极大值}$$

$$a<0, \forall x \in (-\pi, +\infty), f(x) \geq 0, -\sqrt{2}e^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \leq a < 0$$

ABD

ABD

ABD

ABD

ABD

$$a=1, f(x) = e^x + \sin x, x \in (-\pi, +\infty)$$

$$f(0)=1, (0,1), f(x) = e^x + \cos x$$

$$k=f'(0)=2$$

$$y-1=2(x-0), y=2x+1$$

$$a=1, f(x) = e^x + \sin x, x \in (-\pi, +\infty), f'(x) = e^x + \cos x$$

$$f'(x) = e^x - \sin x > 0, f(x)$$



$$f(-\frac{\pi}{2}) = 2 > 0 \quad f(-\frac{3\pi}{4}) = e^{-\frac{3\pi}{4}} + \cos(-\frac{3\pi}{4}) = \frac{1}{e^{\frac{3\pi}{4}}} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$\left(e^{\frac{3\pi}{4}}\right)^2 = e^{\frac{3\pi}{2}} > e > 2, \quad e^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} > \sqrt{2} \quad \frac{1}{e^{\frac{3\pi}{4}}} < \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \quad f(-\frac{3\pi}{4}) < 0$$

$$x_0 \in \left(-\frac{3\pi}{4}, -\frac{\pi}{2}\right) \quad f(x_0) = 0 \quad e^{x_0} + \cos x_0 = 0$$

$$(-\pi, x_0) \quad f'(x) < 0 \quad (x_0, +\infty) \quad f'(x) > 0$$

$$(-\pi, x_0) \quad f(x) \quad (x_0, +\infty) \quad f(x)$$

$$f(x) \quad x_0$$

$$f(x_0) = e^{x_0} + \sin x_0 = \sin x_0 - \cos x_0 = \sqrt{2} \sin(x_0 - \frac{\pi}{4})$$

$$x_0 \in \left(-\frac{3\pi}{4}, -\frac{\pi}{2}\right), \quad x_0 - \frac{\pi}{4} \in \left(-\pi, -\frac{3\pi}{4}\right) \quad \sqrt{2} \sin(x_0 - \frac{\pi}{4}) \in (-1, 0) \quad \text{B}$$

C D

$$f(x) = 0 \quad e^x + a \sin x = 0 \quad \frac{1}{a} = \frac{\sin x}{e^x} \quad F(x) = \frac{\sin x}{e^x} \quad x \in (-\pi, +\infty)$$

$$F'(x) = \frac{\cos x - \sin x}{e^x} = \frac{-\sqrt{2} \sin(x - \frac{\pi}{4})}{e^x} \quad F'(x) = 0 \quad x = k\pi + \frac{\pi}{4} \quad (k \geq -1 \quad k \in \mathbb{Z})$$

$$y = \sqrt{2} \sin(x - \frac{\pi}{4})$$

$$x \in (2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{4}, 2k\pi + \frac{5\pi}{4}) \quad \sqrt{2} \sin(x - \frac{\pi}{4}) > 0 \quad F(x)$$

$$x \in (2k\pi + \frac{5\pi}{4}, 2k\pi + \frac{9\pi}{4}) \quad \sqrt{2} \sin(x - \frac{\pi}{4}) < 0 \quad F(x)$$

$$x = 2k\pi + \frac{5\pi}{4} \quad (k \geq -1 \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}) \quad F(x)$$





$$A \quad -\frac{12}{11} < d < -1$$

$$B \quad \left\{ \frac{S_n}{a_n} \right\} \text{ 是等比数列 } 9$$

$$C \quad S_n < 0 \quad n \text{ 为奇数 } 17$$

$$D \quad a_9 > 0$$

ACD

解析

由  $a_1, d$  可求  $a_n, S_n$ .

解析

$$\begin{cases} a_1 + 2d = 6 \\ a_1 + 7d + a_1 + 8d > 0 \\ a_1 + a_6 = a_3 + a_9 > 0 \\ a_9 < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} a_1 + 2d = 6 \\ a_1 + 7d + a_1 + 8d > 0 \\ a_1 + a_6 = a_3 + a_9 > 0 \\ a_9 < 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a_1 + 2d = 6 \\ a_1 + 7d > 0 \\ a_1 + 8d < 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2(6-2d) + 15d > 0 \\ 6-2d+7d > 0 \\ 6-2d+8d < 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 12+11d > 0 \\ 6+5d > 0 \\ 6+6d < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} a_1 + 2d = 6 \\ 2a_1 + 15d > 0 \\ a_9 > 0 \\ a_9 < 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a_1 + 2d = 6 \\ 2a_1 + 15d > 0 \\ a_1 + 7d > 0 \\ a_1 + 8d < 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2(6-2d) + 15d > 0 \\ 6-2d+7d > 0 \\ 6-2d+8d < 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 12+11d > 0 \\ 6+5d > 0 \\ 6+6d < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$-\frac{12}{11} < d < -1 \quad \text{AD}$$

$$S_{16} > 0 \quad S_7 = \frac{(a_1 + a_7) \times 7}{2} = \frac{(a_1 + a_9) \times 7}{2} < 0 \quad C$$

$$S_n > 0 (1 \leq n \leq 16), S_n < 0 (n \geq 17)$$

$$a_n > 0 (1 \leq n \leq 8), a_n < 0 (n \geq 9) \quad \frac{S_1}{a_1} > 0, \frac{S_9}{a_9} < 0 \quad \left\{ \frac{S_n}{a_n} \right\} \text{ 是等比数列 } 9 \quad B$$

ACD

$$30 \text{ 年 } 2021 \cdot \frac{f(x)}{e^{\sin x} - e^{\cos x}} \quad \frac{f(x)}{e^{\sin x} - e^{\cos x}}$$

$$A \quad f(x) \text{ 在 } \left( \frac{\pi}{4}, 0 \right) \text{ 上单调递增}$$



C  $f(x)$  在  $\left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$  上为增函数

D  $f(x)$  在  $(0, \pi)$  上为增函数

解法 BD

解法

解法 A  $f(x+2\pi) = e^{\sin(x+2\pi)} - e^{\cos(x+2\pi)} = e^{\sin x} - e^{\cos x} = f(x)$

解法 B  $f\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - x\right) = -f\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + x\right)$

解法 C  $f(x) = 0$  时  $\sin x = \cos x$

解法 D  $f(x) = 0$  时  $\sin x = \cos x$

解法

解法 A  $f(x) = e^{\sin x} - e^{\cos x}$   $f(x+2\pi) = e^{\sin(x+2\pi)} - e^{\cos(x+2\pi)} = e^{\sin x} - e^{\cos x} = f(x)$

解法 B  $f\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = e^{\sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)} - e^{\cos\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)}$

$$f\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - x\right) = e^{\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - x\right)} - e^{\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - x\right)} = e^{\cos\left[\frac{\pi}{2} - \left(\frac{\pi}{4} - x\right)\right]} - e^{\sin\left[\frac{\pi}{2} - \left(\frac{\pi}{4} - x\right)\right]}$$

$$= e^{\cos\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)} - e^{\sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)} = -f\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$$

解法  $f\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - x\right) = -f\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + x\right)$  时  $f(x)$  在  $\left(\frac{\pi}{4}, 0\right)$  上为增函数 B

解法 C  $f'(x) = \cos x e^{\sin x} + \sin x \cdot e^{\cos x}$   $x \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$  时  $\cos x > 0$   $\sin x > 0$   $f'(x) > 0$   $f(x)$  在  $\left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$  上为增函数

解法 C

解法 D  $f(x) = 0$  时  $e^{\sin x} = e^{\cos x}$   $\sin x = \cos x$   $x \in (0, \pi)$  时  $x = \frac{\pi}{4}$   $f(x)$  在  $(0, \pi)$  上为增函数 D

解法 BD.

31 2021· 已知数列  $\{a_n\}$  中  $n \in \mathbb{N}^+$ ,  $S_n$  为  $\{a_n\}$  的前  $n$  项和,  $a_1 = p$ ,  $2S_n - S_{n-1} = 2p$ ,  $n \geq 2$ ,  $p$  为实数.

□

A  $\{a_n\}$  为等差数列 B  $p=1$  时  $S_4 = \frac{15}{8}$

C  $p = \frac{1}{2}$  时  $a_m \cdot a_n = a_{m+n}$  D  $|a_3| + |a_5| = |a_4| + |a_6|$

□□□□BC

□□□□

□□ A  $p=0$  时  $\{a_n\}$  为等差数列  $p \neq 0$  时  $\frac{a_n}{a_{n-1}} = \frac{1}{2}$   $\{a_n\}$  为等比数列  $p \neq \frac{1}{2}$  时  $\{a_n\}$  为等比数列

□□□□□□□□  $n$  □□□□□□□□ B□C□D □□□□.

□□□□

□  $a_1 = p$ ,  $2S_n - S_{n-1} = 2p$ ,  $n \geq 2$ ,  $a_2 = p$ ,  $p = 2p$ ,  $a_2 = \frac{p}{2}$ ,  $\frac{a_2}{a_1} = \frac{1}{2}$

□  $n \geq 3$  时  $2S_{n-1} - S_{n-2} = 2p$ ,  $2a_{n-1} - a_{n-2} = 0$ ,  $\frac{a_n}{a_{n-1}} = \frac{1}{2}$

□  $p \neq 0$  时  $\{a_n\}$  为等比数列  $p = 0$  时  $\{a_n\}$  为等差数列 A □□□

□  $p=1$  时  $S_4 = \frac{1 \times (1 - \frac{1}{2^4})}{1 - \frac{1}{2}} = \frac{15}{8}$  □□ B □□□

□  $p = \frac{1}{2}$  时  $a_n = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n$ ,  $a_m \cdot a_n = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{m+n} = a_{m+n}$  □□ C □□□

□  $p \neq 0$  时  $|a_3| + |a_5| = |p| \left(\frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{2^4}\right) = \frac{33}{128} |p|$ ,  $|a_4| + |a_6| = |p| \left(\frac{1}{2^3} + \frac{1}{2^5}\right) = \frac{12}{128} |p|$

□  $|a_3| + |a_5| > |a_4| + |a_6|$  □□ D □□□

□□□□BC.

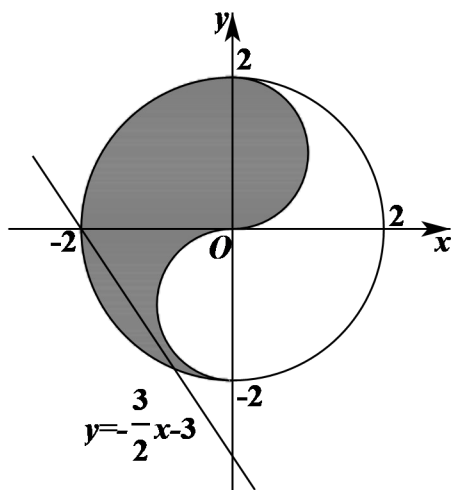
32 2021· 已知数列  $\{a_n\}$  中  $n \in \mathbb{N}^+$ ,  $S_n$  为  $\{a_n\}$  的前  $n$  项和,  $a_1 = p$ ,  $2S_n - S_{n-1} = 2p$ ,  $n \geq 2$ ,  $p$  为实数.





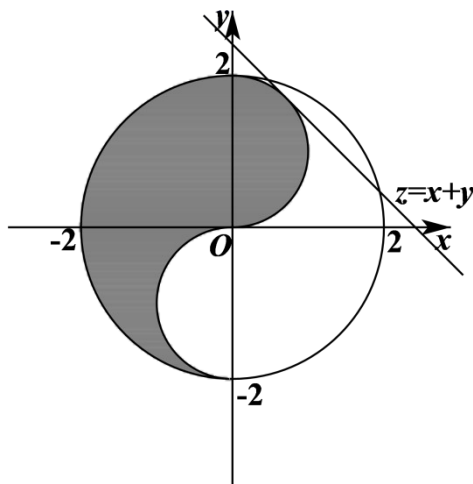
圆  $x^2 + (y+1)^2 = 1$  的圆心为  $(0, -1)$ ，半径为 1。

点  $(0, -1)$  到直线  $3x + 2y + 6 = 0$  的距离  $d = \frac{4}{\sqrt{3^2 + 2^2}} = \frac{4}{\sqrt{13}} > 1$ ，



直线  $y = -\frac{3}{2}x - 3$  与圆  $x^2 + (y+1)^2 = 1$  相离，故 B 错误。

圆  $x^2 + (y-1)^2 = 1$  的圆心为  $(0, 1)$ ，半径为 1。直线  $z = x + y$  与圆相切。

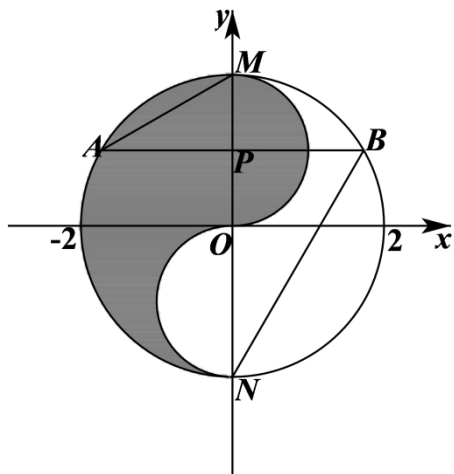


直线  $z = x + y$  与圆  $x^2 + (y-1)^2 = 1$  相切，故 C 正确。

圆  $x^2 + (y-1)^2 = 1$  的圆心为  $(0, 1)$ ，半径为 1。直线  $z = 1 \pm \sqrt{2}$  与圆相切。



$\square\square D\square\square M N \square\square x^2+y^2=4 \square\square P(0,1) \square\square\square\square M\square N\square\square x^2+y^2=4 \square\square y \square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square M(0,2) \square\square M(0,-2) \square\square$



□□□ACD

$$D_{\mathbb{R}} f(x) \in [-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}]$$

□□□□AB

□□□□

[illegible]

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$$f(x+y) + f(x-y) = 2f(x)\cos y$$

□□□ A□□

$$\text{当 } x=0 \text{ 时 } f(y) + f(-y) = 2f(0)\cos 0 \quad f(0) = 0$$

$$\therefore f(y) + f(-y) = 0$$

$$\therefore f(x) \text{ 是奇函数} \quad \text{A 错误}$$

$$\text{B 正确 } y = \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ 时 } f(x + \frac{\pi}{2}) + f(x - \frac{\pi}{2}) = 0$$

$$\therefore f(x - \frac{\pi}{2}) = -f(x + \frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$\therefore f(x) = -f(x + \pi)$$

$$\therefore f(x) = f(x + 2\pi)$$

$$\therefore f(x) \text{ 是周期函数} \quad \text{B 正确}$$

$$\text{C 正确 } f(x) = 2\sin x \text{ 时 } |f(x)| \leq 2 \quad \text{C 正确}$$

$$\text{D 正确 } f(x) = -2\sin x \text{ 时 } f(x) \in [-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}] \quad \text{D 正确}.$$

故选 AB.

故选 AB.

故选 AB.

$$34. \text{ 2021 年 1 月 1 日起, 我国将全面实施个人所得税综合所得汇算清缴, 其规定: 累计预扣预缴应纳税额与汇算清缴时应纳税额之间的差额, 需要退还的, 税务机关退还税款并退还附加减除费用及专项附加扣除金额的已扣税额. 已知某纳税人的累计预扣预缴应纳税额为 10000 元, 汇算清缴时应纳税额为 12000 元, 附加减除费用及专项附加扣除金额为 5000 元, 则税务机关应退还该纳税人的税款为多少元? ( )$$

$$\text{A. } M \text{ 为 } MF_1 \perp MF_2 \text{ 的中点}$$

$$\text{A. } O \text{ 为 } MF_1 \text{ 的中点}$$

$$\text{B. } MF_1 = \sqrt{5}$$

$$\text{C. } MF_1 = 2a$$

$$\text{D. } C \text{ 为 } MF_1 \text{ 的中点}$$

故选 ABD.

故选 ABD.

由题意知  $MF_1$  垂直于过点  $A$  的切线，故  $MF_1 \perp AC$ ，

故  $B$  为  $MF_1$  的中点，故  $D$  为  $MF_1$  的中点。

故  $MF_1$

$$MF_1 = \frac{a}{b} \cdot F_1(-c, 0)$$

$$MF_1 = \frac{a}{b}(x+c) \quad ax - by + ac = 0$$

$$d = \frac{|ac|}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}} = \frac{ac}{c} = a \quad \text{故 } A \text{ 正确}$$

$$MF_1 \perp MF_2$$

$$MF_1 = 2a \quad MF_2 = 2a$$

$$|MF_1| - |MF_2| = 2a$$

$$|MF_1| = 4a \quad \text{故 } C \text{ 正确}$$

$$|MF_1| = 4a, |MF_2| = 2a, |F_1F_2| = 2c \quad MF_1 \perp MF_2$$

$$(4a)^2 + (2a)^2 = (2c)^2 \quad c^2 = 5a^2 \quad c = \sqrt{5}a$$

$$e = \frac{c}{a} = \sqrt{5} \quad \text{故 } B \text{ 正确}$$

$$y = -\frac{b}{a}x \quad \alpha \quad y = \frac{b}{a}x \quad \beta \quad \cos(\alpha - \beta)$$

$$\tan(\alpha - \beta) = \frac{\tan \alpha - \tan \beta}{1 + \tan \alpha \tan \beta} = \frac{-\frac{b}{a} - \frac{b}{a}}{1 + \left(-\frac{b}{a}\right)\frac{b}{a}} = \frac{2ab}{b^2 - a^2}$$

$$c^2 = 5a^2 \quad c^2 = a^2 + b^2$$

$$b^2 = 4a^2 \quad b = 2a$$



$$\tan(\alpha - \beta) = \frac{2ab}{b^2 - a^2} = \frac{4a^2}{3a^2} = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$\alpha - \beta \in (0, \pi) \implies \cos(\alpha - \beta) = \frac{3}{5}$$

$$C \implies \frac{3}{5} \implies D$$

ABD

$$35 \text{ 2021} \cdot f(x) = \sqrt{3} \sin |x| + |\cos x|$$

$$A \implies f(x) \in \left[\frac{2}{3}, \frac{7}{6}\right]$$

$$B \implies f(x) \text{ 周期 } 2\pi$$

$$C \implies 1 < m < 2 \implies f(x) = m \text{ 在 } [0, \pi] \text{ 上有 4 个解}$$

$$D \implies f(x) \in [-10, 10] \implies 6$$

ACD

解

$$f(x) = \sqrt{3} \sin |x| + |\cos x|$$

解

$$f(-x) = \sqrt{3} \sin |-x| + |\cos(-x)| = \sqrt{3} \sin |x| + |\cos x| = f(x) \implies f(x) \text{ 是偶函数}$$

$$x \in \left[\frac{2\pi}{3}, \frac{7\pi}{6}\right] \implies \cos x < 0 \implies f(x) = \sqrt{3} \sin x - \cos x = 2 \sin \left(x - \frac{\pi}{6}\right)$$

$$x - \frac{\pi}{6} \in \left[\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi\right] \implies y = \sin x \in \left[\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi\right] \implies f(x) \in \left[\frac{2}{3}, \frac{7}{6}\right] \implies A$$

$$x \geq 0 \implies \cos x \geq 0 \implies f(x) = \sqrt{3} \sin x + \cos x = 2 \sin \left(x + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) \implies \left[2k\pi - \frac{\pi}{2}, 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{3}\right] \implies x \geq 0$$

$$\left[2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{3}, 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}\right] \implies x \geq 0$$



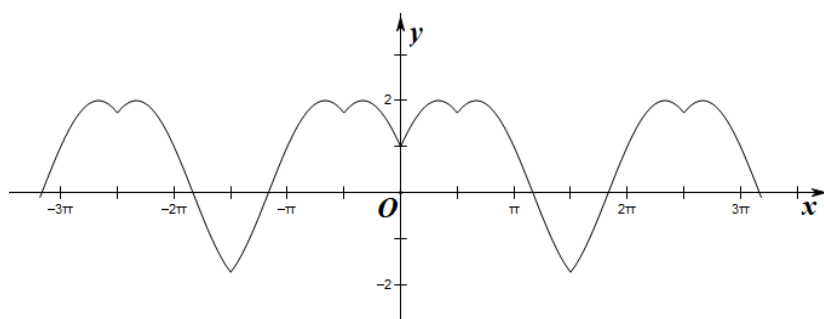
$$f(x) = \sqrt{3} \sin x - \cos x = 2 \sin \left( x - \frac{\pi}{6} \right) \quad \left[ 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}, 2k\pi + \frac{2\pi}{3} \right] \quad x \geq 0$$

$$\left[2k\tau + \frac{2\tau}{3}, 2k\tau + \frac{3\tau}{2}\right] \cap x_{\geq 0} \cap f(x) \in B$$

$f(x) \equiv m$  on  $[0, \pi]$   $y = f(x)$   $y = n$  4  $C$

□□□□□□  $f(x)$  □□□  $[-10,10]$  □ 6 □□□□□ D □□.

□□□ACD.



□□□□□

36 2021. . ABCD-  $AB_1C_1D_1$  2  $E$   $AD$   $P$   $M$  ABCD

$P$   $\square\square\square$   $ABR_1A_1$   $\square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square$   $D$   $\square\square\square\square\square\square$   $MB_1||$   $\square\square$   $EC_1D$   $\square\square$   $PM$   $\square\square\square\square$  \_\_\_\_\_

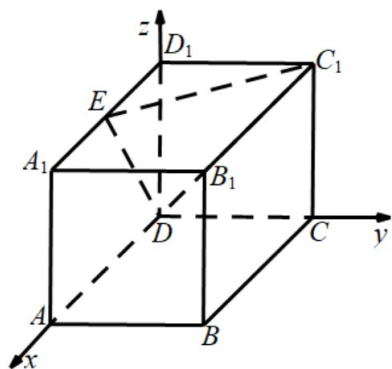
$$\frac{3\sqrt{5}}{10}$$

0000

[illegible]

0000

11



$D(0,0,0), E(1,0,2), C_1(0,2,2), B_1(2,2,2)$   $P(x_1, y_1, 0), M(x_2, y_2, 0)$

$P$   $ABBA$   $D$

$P$   $AB$   $D$

$x dy$   $AB$   $x=2$

$|2-x| = \sqrt{x^2 + y_1^2} \Rightarrow y_1^2 = 4 - 4x (0 \leq x \leq 1)$

$P$   $y = \sqrt{4 - 4x} (0 \leq x \leq 1)$

$DE = (1, 0, 2), DC_1 = (0, 2, 2), BM = (x_2 - 2, y_2 - 2, -2)$

$EC_1D$   $n = (x, y, z)$

$\begin{cases} \vec{n} \cdot DE = 0 \\ \vec{n} \cdot DC_1 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x + 2z = 0 \\ 2y + 2z = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow z = 1 \Rightarrow x = -2, y = -1$

$n = (-2, -1, 1)$   $MB_1 \parallel EC_1D$

$\vec{n} \cdot \vec{BM} = 0 \Rightarrow 2x_2 + y_2 - 4 = 0$

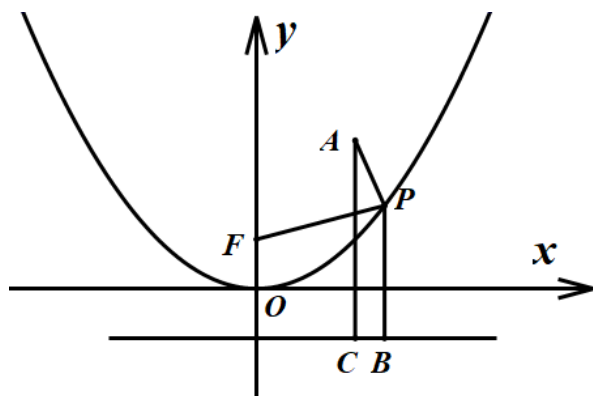
$M$   $2x + y - 4 = 0 (1 \leq x \leq 2)$

$y = \sqrt{4 - 4x}$   $y = \frac{-2}{\sqrt{4 - 4x}}$









38 2021 · 1. 已知数列  $\{a_n\}$  满足  $a_{n+2} + (-1)^n a_n = 3n - 1$ ，且  $a_1 = 16$ ， $a_4 = 540$ ，则  $a_7 =$  \_\_\_\_\_.

1. 已知数列  $\{a_n\}$

满足

$a_{n+2} + (-1)^n a_n = 3n - 1$ ，且  $a_1 = 16$ ， $a_4 = 540$ ，则  $a_7 =$  \_\_\_\_\_.

已知

$$a_{n+2} + (-1)^n a_n = 3n - 1$$

$$a_{n+2} = a_n + 3n - 1 \quad n \text{ 为奇数}$$

$$a_{n+2} = a_n + 3n - 1 \quad n \text{ 为偶数}$$

$$S_6 = a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + a_4 + a_5 + a_6$$

$$= a_1 + a_3 + a_5 + a_2 + a_4 + a_6$$

$$= a_1 + (a_1 + 2) + (a_1 + 10) + (a_1 + 24) + (a_1 + 44) + (a_1 + 70)$$

$$+ (a_1 + 102) + (a_1 + 140) + (5 + 17 + 29 + 41)$$

$$= 8a_1 + 392 + 92 = 8a_1 + 484 = 540$$

$$\therefore a_1 = 7$$

$$a_7 = 7$$

已知

数列  $\{a_n\}$  满足  $a_{n+2} + (-1)^n a_n = 3n - 1$ ，且  $a_1 = 16$ ， $a_4 = 540$ ，则  $a_7 =$  \_\_\_\_\_.

39 2021· 已知函数  $f(x) = \begin{cases} |\log_2 x| & 0 < x \leq 2 \\ -x+3 & x \geq 2 \end{cases}$  若  $a, b, c$  满足  $a < b < c$

$$f(a) = f(b) = f(c) \implies c^{ab+2} + \frac{c}{ab+5} = \frac{1}{c} + \frac{c}{6}$$

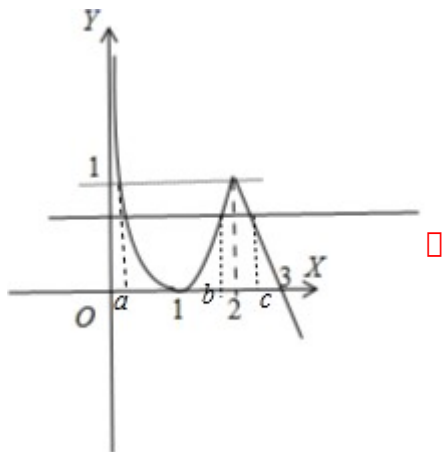
$$\left( \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}, \frac{5}{6} \right)$$

解：

$$c^{ab+2} + \frac{c}{ab+5} = \frac{1}{c} + \frac{c}{6} \implies c^{ab+2} + \frac{c}{ab+5} = \frac{1}{c} + \frac{c}{6}$$

解：

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} |\log_2 x| & 0 < x \leq 2 \\ -x+3 & x \geq 2 \end{cases} \quad a < b < c \implies f(a) = f(b) = f(c)$$



$$f(a) = f(b) = f(c) \implies \log_2 a = -\log_2 b \implies ab = 1 \quad 2 < c < 3$$

$$t = c^{ab+2} + \frac{c}{ab+5} = \frac{1}{c} + \frac{c}{6}$$

$$2 < c < 3$$

$$\therefore t = \frac{1}{c} + \frac{c}{6} \geq 2\sqrt{\frac{1}{c} \cdot \frac{c}{6}} = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3} \implies c = \sqrt{6}$$

$$f(2) = \frac{5}{6}, f(3) = \frac{5}{6}$$



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$$\therefore t = c^{ab+2} + \frac{c}{ab+5} = \frac{1}{c} + \frac{c}{6} \in \left[ \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}, \frac{5}{6} \right).$$

$$\left[ \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}, \frac{5}{6} \right).$$

40 2021. . . . .  $\{a_n\}$   $\{b_n\}$   $a_n = 3n + 6$   $b_n = 2n + 7$  ( $n \in \mathbb{N}$ )

$\{a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n, \dots\} \cup \{b_1, b_2, \dots, b_n, \dots\}$   $\{c_n\}$   $\{c_n\}$  62  $S_{62} =$  \_\_\_\_\_

3395

$\{a_n\}$   $n$   $\{b_n\}$   $n$  3

.

$$a_n = 3n + 6, b_n = 2n + 7 \quad (n \in \mathbb{N})$$

$$b_{3k-2} = 2(3k-2) + 7 = a_{2k-1},$$

$$b_{3k-1} = 6k + 5$$

$$a_{2k} = 6k + 6$$

$$b_{3k} = 6k + 7$$

$$6k-3 < 6k+5 < 6k+6 < 6k+7$$

$$c_n = \begin{cases} 6k+3 & (n=4k-3) \\ 6k+5 & (n=4k-2) \\ 6k+6 & (n=4k-1) \\ 6k+7 & (n=4k) \end{cases} \quad k \in \mathbb{N}^*$$

$$S_{62} = \frac{16 \times (9+99)}{2} + \frac{16 \times (11+101)}{2} + \frac{15 \times (12+96)}{2} + \frac{15 \times (13+97)}{2} = 3395$$

3395



41 2021· 已知  $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$ , 则  $|a+b|+|a-b|$  与  $2\sqrt{a^2+b^2}$  的大小关系是 \_\_\_\_\_.

解法一  $\frac{\pi}{2}$  法

解法二

解法三  $|a+b|+|a-b| \geq 0$  且  $|a+b|+|a-b| \leq 2\sqrt{a^2+b^2}$  故  $|a+b|+|a-b| = 2\sqrt{a^2+b^2}$ .

解法四

$\therefore a, b \in \mathbb{R}$

$\therefore (|a+b|+|a-b|)^2 = |a+b|^2 + |a-b|^2 + 2|a+b||a-b| \geq 0$  且  $|a+b|+|a-b| \leq 2\sqrt{a^2+b^2}$

$\therefore |a+b|^2 + |a-b|^2 \geq 2|a+b||a-b|$  且  $2|a+b|^2 + 2|a-b|^2 \geq |a+b|^2 + |a-b|^2 + 2|a+b||a-b| = (|a+b|+|a-b|)^2$

$\therefore (|a+b|+|a-b|)^2 \leq |a+b|^2 + |a-b|^2 + 2|a+b||a-b| = 4|a|^2 + 4|b|^2 = 4(a^2+b^2)$  且  $|a+b|+|a-b| \leq 2\sqrt{a^2+b^2}$  故  $|a+b|+|a-b| = 2\sqrt{a^2+b^2}$

$a, b \in \mathbb{R}$  且  $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$

$\therefore |a+b|+|a-b| \leq 2\sqrt{a^2+b^2}$

解法五  $\frac{\pi}{2}$

42 2021· 已知  $M = \{y = 2e^x\}$  且  $y = 2x + b$  与  $M$  有 2 个交点，则  $b$  的取值范围是 \_\_\_\_\_.

解法一  $(-3, 7)$

解法二

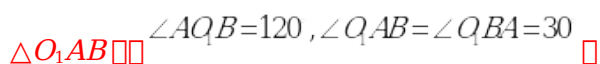
解法三  $y = 2x + b$  与  $(x_0, 2e^{x_0})$  有 2 个交点，则  $b = 2x_0 - 2e^{x_0}$ .

解法四

解法五  $y = 2e^x$  与  $(x_0, 2e^{x_0})$  有 2 个交点，则  $b = 2x_0 - 2e^{x_0}$







$$\triangle Q_1Q_2Q_3 \quad S = \frac{1}{2} \cdot Q_1Q_2 \cdot \sin 60^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} Q_1Q_2 = \sqrt{3} \quad Q_1Q_2 = 2 \quad \angle BAC = 60^\circ \quad \angle Q_1AQ_3 = 120^\circ$$

$$b^2 + c^2 + bc = 12$$

$$\triangle ABC \quad a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos \angle BAC \quad a = \sqrt{b^2 + c^2 - 2bc} = \sqrt{12 - 2bc}$$

$$b+c=\sqrt{b^2+c^2+2bc}=\sqrt{12+bc} \quad 12=b^2+c^2+bc\geq 2bc+bc=3bc \quad 0<bc\leq 4$$

$$a+b+c=\sqrt{12-2bc}+\sqrt{12+bc} \quad x=bc \quad f(x)=\sqrt{12-2x}+\sqrt{12+x} \quad x \in (0,4]$$

$$\therefore f(x) = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{12-2x}} + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{12+x}} \quad x \in (0, 4] \quad \sqrt{12-2x} < 2\sqrt{12+x} \quad f(x) < 0$$

$$\therefore f(x) \in (0, 4] \quad x=4 \quad f(4)=6 \quad ABC$$

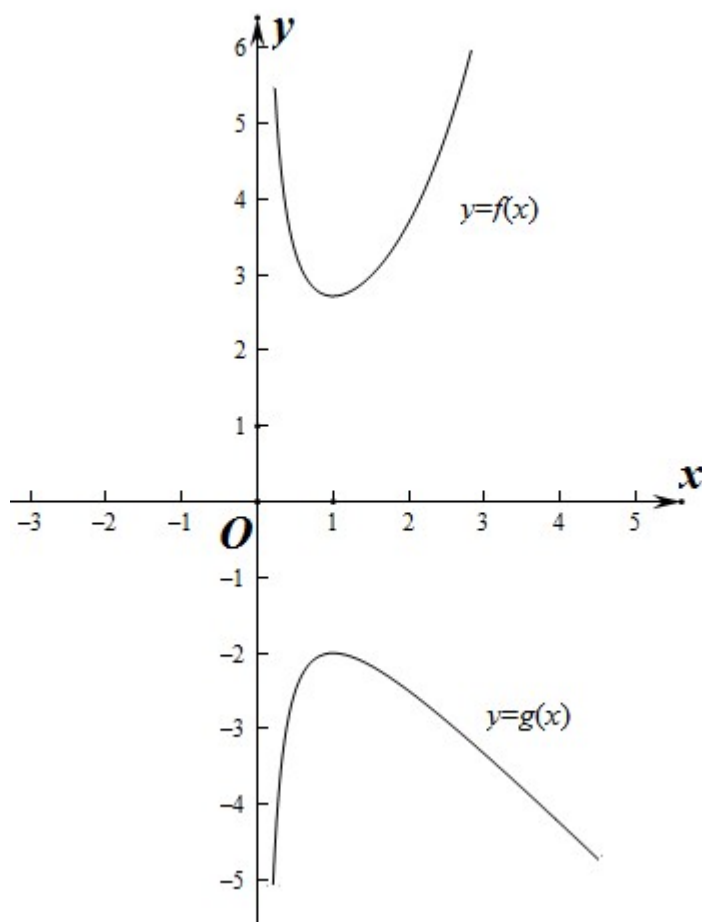
□□□□6

11/11

Diagram illustrating a 1D lattice with 12 sites. The sites are labeled from left to right:  $b^2 + c^2 + bc = 12$ ,  $a$ ,  $b + c$ ,  $bc$ ,  $bc$ ,  $a + b + c$ ,  $bc$ .






$$\square\square\square\square\square[-2\ e]\square$$

\_\_\_\_\_

$$\square\square\square\square \left(1, \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}\right)$$

1111

$b + c = ma \quad d^2 - 4bc = 0$

0000

$$4\sin B \sin C = \sin^2 A \quad a^2 - 4bc = 0$$
$$\square \sin B + \sin C = m \sin A (m \in \mathbb{R}) \square$$
$$\therefore \boxed{b+c = ma}$$

$$\therefore \cos A = \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc} = \frac{(b+c)^2 - 2bc - a^2}{2bc} = \frac{m^2 a^2 - \frac{1}{2} a^2 - a^2}{\frac{1}{2} a^2} = 2m^2 - 3 \in (-1, 0) \quad \square$$

$$1 < m^2 < \frac{3}{2} \quad \square$$

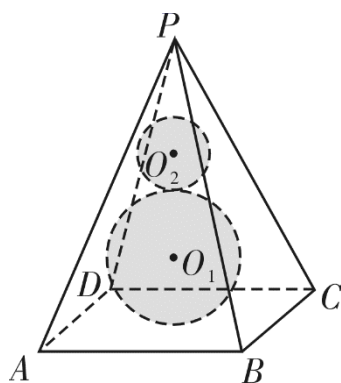
$$b+c = m \quad m > 0$$

$$\therefore 1 < m < \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2} \quad m \quad (1, \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2})$$

$$\square\square\square\square\square \left(1, \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}\right) \square$$

□□□□□

46 2021. 2  $\sqrt{10}$   $P-ABCD$   $Q_1$   $Q_2$   $Q_1$

$$O_2 \begin{array}{|c|} \hline L \\ \hline \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline & \\ \hline \end{array} O_n \begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|} \hline & & & & & & \\ \hline \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$$


$$\square\square\square\square_{2\pi} \quad \frac{8}{3}\pi[1-(\frac{1}{4})^n]$$

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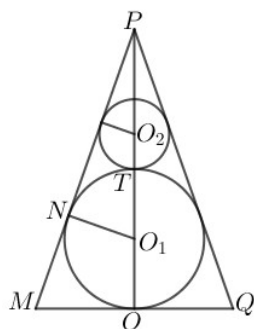
[illegible]

1111

□□□□  $P$ - $ABCD$  □□  $O$  □□□□  $ABCD$  □□□□  $M$   $Q$  □□□□  $AB$   $CD$  □□□□

[illegible]

在  $P-ABCD$  中， $\triangle PMQ$  是正三角形， $O_1, O_2, \dots$  是  $PM$  上的点，



已知  $OM=1$ ,  $PM=\sqrt{PA^2-AM^2}=\sqrt{10-1}=3$ ,  $PO=\sqrt{PM^2-OM^2}=2\sqrt{2}$ ,  $N$  是  $PM$  的中点，

$Q_1N \perp PM$ ,  $Q_1$  是  $PM$  的中点， $R_1$  是  $Q_1N$  的中点， $\sin \angle MPO = \frac{NQ_1}{PQ_1} = \frac{OM}{PM} = \frac{1}{3}$ ,  $PQ_1 = 3R_1$

$PO = PQ_1 + OQ_1 = 4R_1 = 2\sqrt{2}$ ,  $R_1 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ ,  $S_1 = 4\pi R_1^2 = 2\pi$

$Q_1$  是  $PM$  的中点， $PT = PO - 2R_1 = 2R_1$ ,  $Q_2$  是  $PT$  的中点， $R_2 = \frac{1}{2}R_1$

$O_n$  是  $PM$  上的点， $R_{n+1} = \frac{1}{2}R_n$ ,  $Q_1, Q_2, \dots, Q_n$  是  $PM$  上的点， $R_1 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ ,  $\frac{1}{2}$  是  $\{R_n\}$  的公比

$O_n$  是  $PM$  上的点， $S_n = 4\pi R_n^2$ ,  $Q_1, Q_2, \dots, Q_n$  是  $PM$  上的点， $S_1 = 2\pi$ ,  $\frac{1}{4}$  是  $\{S_n\}$  的公比

$S_1 + S_2 + \dots + S_n = 2\pi \cdot \frac{1 - (\frac{1}{4})^n}{1 - \frac{1}{4}} = \frac{8}{3}\pi[1 - (\frac{1}{4})^n]$

$Q_1$  是  $PM$  的中点， $S_1 = 2\pi$ ,  $Q_1, Q_2, \dots, Q_n$  是  $PM$  上的点， $\frac{8}{3}\pi[1 - (\frac{1}{4})^n]$

$2\pi \cdot \frac{8}{3}\pi[1 - (\frac{1}{4})^n]$

所以

所以  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = \frac{8}{3}\pi$ .

47. 2021. 已知  $f(x) = \frac{x^2}{e^x} + 2ax e^{\frac{x}{2}} + 2$ ,  $a = \sqrt{2}$ , 求  $f(x)$  的极值.

$$\boxed{\boxed{\boxed{\boxed{1}}}} \quad \left( -\infty, -\frac{1}{2} \left( e + \frac{2}{e} \right) \right) \cup (\sqrt{2}, +\infty)$$
$$f(x) = 0 \quad x + \sqrt{2}e^{\frac{x}{2}} = 0 \quad g(x) = x + \sqrt{2}e^{\frac{x}{2}}$$
$$\square\square\square f(x) = \frac{x^2}{e^x} + 2axe^{\frac{x}{2}} + 2 = 0, \square\square\square 2axe^{\frac{x}{2}} = -x^2 - 2e^x \square\square\square x$$
$$a=\sqrt{2} \quad f(x)=\frac{x^2}{e^x}+2\sqrt{2}xe^{\frac{x}{2}}+2$$
$$\boxed{f(x) = \frac{x^2}{e^x} + 2\sqrt{2}xe^{-\frac{x}{2}} + 2 = 0} \boxed{}$$
$$\boxed{\boxed{x^2 + 2\sqrt{2}xe^{\frac{x}{2}} + 2e^x = 0, \therefore (x + \sqrt{2}e^{\frac{x}{2}})^2 = 0 \boxed{\boxed{}}$$
$$x + \sqrt{2}e^{\frac{x}{\sqrt{2}}} = 0 \quad g(x) = x + \sqrt{2}e^{\frac{x}{\sqrt{2}}}$$
$$\boxed{\phantom{0}}\boxed{\phantom{0}}\boxed{\phantom{0}}\boxed{\phantom{0}} \quad \boxed{\phantom{0}}\boxed{\phantom{0}}\boxed{\phantom{0}}\boxed{\phantom{0}}\boxed{\phantom{0}}\boxed{\phantom{0}}\boxed{\phantom{0}} + \boxed{\phantom{0}}\boxed{\phantom{0}} = \boxed{\phantom{0}}\boxed{\phantom{0}}\boxed{\phantom{0}}\boxed{\phantom{0}}$$
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} g(x) = -2 + \sqrt{2}e^1 = -2 + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{e} < 0$$

$$x + \sqrt{2}e^{\frac{x}{2}} = 0 \quad a = \sqrt{2} \quad f'(x) \quad 1$$

$$\square 2 \square f(x) = \frac{x^2}{e^x} + 2ax e^{-\frac{x}{2}} + 2 = 0,$$
$$\frac{d}{dx} 2ax e^{\frac{x}{2}} = -x^2 - 2e^x$$

$\square \quad x=0 \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \quad x=0 \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square \square.$

 $\square X \neq 0 \square \square$ 
$$\square \square \quad a = \frac{-x^2}{2x^{\frac{x}{2}}} - \frac{2e^x}{2x^{\frac{x}{2}}} = \frac{-x}{2x^{\frac{x}{2}}} - \frac{e^{\frac{x}{2}}}{x}, \therefore a = \frac{x}{2x^{\frac{x}{2}}} + \frac{e^{\frac{x}{2}}}{x},$$

$$t = \frac{e^{\frac{x}{2}}}{x}, (x \neq 0)$$

$$g(x) = \frac{e^{\frac{x}{2}}}{x}, \therefore g(x) = \frac{e^{\frac{x}{2}}(x-2)}{2x^2}$$

$$g(x) \in (2, +\infty) \cup (-\infty, 0) \cup (0, 2]$$

$$g(2) = \frac{e}{2}, g(x) \in (-\infty, 0) \cup [\frac{e}{2}, +\infty)$$

$$t = \frac{e^{\frac{x}{2}}}{x} > \frac{e}{2} \quad t = \frac{e}{2} \quad t < 0$$

$$a = \frac{1}{2t} + t \geq \frac{e}{2} \quad (t < 0)$$

$$t > \frac{e}{2} \quad a > \frac{1}{2 \times \frac{e}{2}} + \frac{e}{2} \quad a < -\frac{1}{e} - \frac{e}{2}$$

$$t < 0, -a < -\sqrt{2} \quad a > \sqrt{2}$$

$$a < -\frac{1}{e} - \frac{e}{2} = -\frac{1}{2} \left( e + \frac{2}{e} \right) \quad a > \sqrt{2}$$

$$\left( -\infty, -\frac{1}{2} \left( e + \frac{2}{e} \right) \right) \cup (\sqrt{2}, +\infty)$$

48. 2021. 已知函数  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x} + \ln x$ ，若  $f(x) \geq n$  恒成立，求  $n$  的取值范围。

$$\omega(\text{cm}) \text{ 和 } x(\text{cm}) \text{ 满足 } n \leq \frac{2}{3} \log_2 \frac{\omega}{x} \quad 30\text{cm} \leq \omega \leq 0.05\text{cm} \quad 4 \leq x \leq \frac{\omega}{x}$$

$$\lg 2 \approx 0.3 \quad \lg 3 \approx 0.48$$

$$64 \quad 6$$

$$64$$

$$\frac{2}{3} \log_2 \frac{\omega}{x} \geq 4 \quad n \leq \frac{2}{3} \log_2 \frac{30}{0.05}$$





$$\sin B \neq 0 \quad \cos A = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$BD = x \quad \angle BAD = \theta \quad \theta \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{3}\right)$$

$$DC = 2x \sin B = \lambda \sin \theta$$

$$AD = \lambda x \quad \sin C = \frac{AD \sin \angle DAC}{DC} = \frac{\lambda \sin \left(\frac{\pi}{3} - \theta\right)}{2}$$

$$\sin C = \sin \left(\frac{\pi}{3} - B\right) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cos B + \frac{1}{2} \sin B = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cos B + \frac{\lambda}{2} \sin \theta$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cos B + \frac{\lambda}{2} \sin \theta = \frac{\lambda}{2} \sin \left(\frac{\pi}{3} - \theta\right) \quad \cos B = \lambda \cos \left(\frac{\pi}{3} + \theta\right)$$

$$\sin^2 B + \cos^2 B = \lambda^2 \sin^2 \theta + \lambda^2 \cos^2 \left(\frac{\pi}{3} + \theta\right) = 1$$

$$\lambda^2 = \frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \left(\frac{\pi}{3} + \theta\right)} = \frac{2}{1 - \cos 2\theta + 1 + \cos \left(\frac{2\pi}{3} + 2\theta\right)}$$

$$= \frac{2}{2 - \sqrt{3} \cos \left(2\theta - \frac{\pi}{6}\right)}$$

$$\theta \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{3}\right) \quad 2\theta - \frac{\pi}{6} \in \left(-\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$

$$2\theta - \frac{\pi}{6} = 0 \quad \lambda = \sqrt{3} + 1$$

$$\sin B = (\sqrt{3} + 1) \times \frac{\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$B = \frac{\pi}{4} \quad \tan \angle ACD = \tan \left(\pi - \frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = 2 + \sqrt{3}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} (2 + \sqrt{3})$$



$g(x)$   $a$  \_\_\_\_\_.

□□□□4  $\left(-\infty, -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) \cup \left[\frac{1}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)$

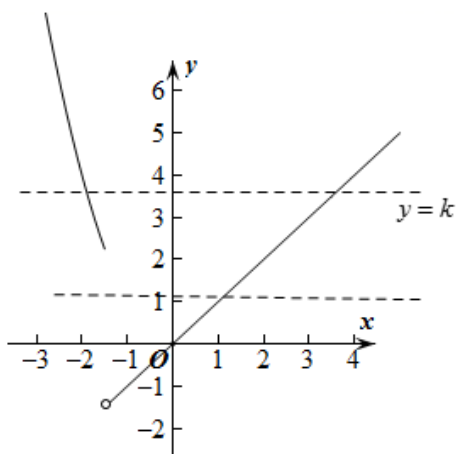
$$g(x) = 0 \quad x = 0 \quad k = \frac{f(x)}{x} = \begin{cases} x^2, & x \leq a \\ x, & x > a \end{cases} \quad a < 0 \quad a = 0 \quad 0 < a < 1 \quad a = 1 \quad a > 1$$
$$y = k = \frac{1}{2} \quad y = \frac{f(x)}{x} = \begin{cases} x^2, & x \leq a \\ x, & x > a \end{cases}$$

$$\boxed{\phantom{0}} \boxed{\phantom{0}} \quad g(0) = f(0) - k \times 0 = 0 \quad \boxed{\phantom{0}} \boxed{\phantom{0}} \boxed{\phantom{0}} \boxed{\phantom{0}} \boxed{\phantom{0}} \quad g(x) = f(x) - kx \quad \boxed{\phantom{0}} \boxed{\phantom{0}} \boxed{\phantom{0}} \boxed{\phantom{0}} \quad x=0 \quad \boxed{\phantom{0}}$$

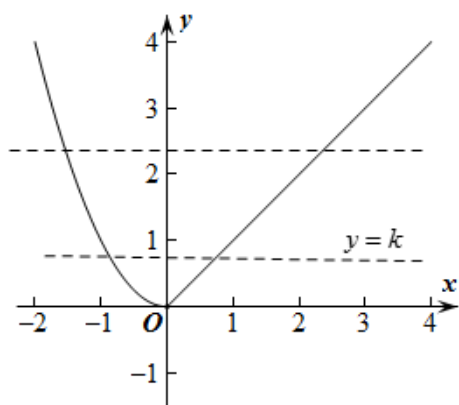
$$\square \quad x \neq 0 \quad \square \quad \square \quad q(x) = f(x) - kx = 0 \quad \square \quad k = \frac{f(x)}{x} = \begin{cases} x^2, & x \leq a \\ x, & x > a \end{cases} \quad \square$$
$$q(x) = f(x) - kx \quad y = kx^J = \frac{f(x)}{x}$$

$\square_{\delta < 0} \square \square \square y = k \square^{y = \frac{f(x)}{x}} \square \square \square \square \square \square 0, 1, 2 \square \square \square \square \square \square 2 \square \square \square \square \square \square q(x) = f(x) - kx \square \square \square 3 \square \square \square$

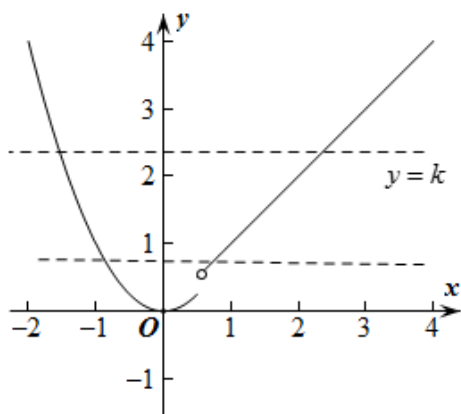




$a=0$   $y=k$   $y=\frac{f(x)}{x}$   $0,1,2$   $2$   $g(x)=f(x)-kx$   $3$

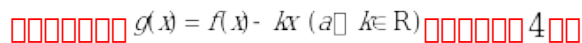


$0 < a < 1$   $y=k$   $y=\frac{f(x)}{x}$   $0,1,2$   $2$   $g(x)=f(x)-kx$   $3$



$a=1$   $y=k$   $y=\frac{f(x)}{x}$   $0,1,2$   $2$   $g(x)=f(x)-kx$   $3$



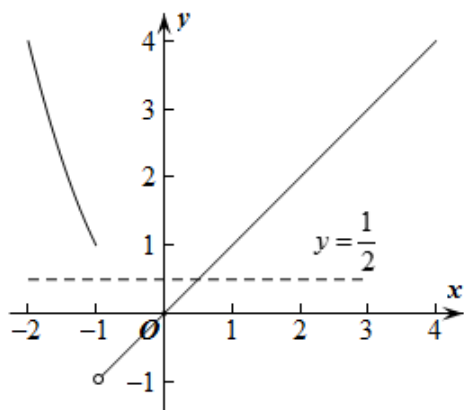


$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2, & x \leq a \\ x, & x > a \end{cases}$$

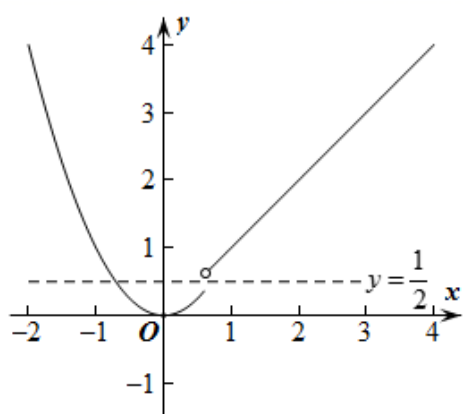
$$g(x) = \frac{f(x)}{x} = \begin{cases} x^2, & x \leq a \\ x, & x > a \end{cases}$$

$$y = k = \frac{1}{2} \cdot y = \frac{f(x)}{x} = \begin{cases} x^2, & x \leq a \\ x, & x > a \end{cases}$$

$$\boxed{a < 0} \quad \boxed{a^2 > \frac{1}{2}} \quad \boxed{a < -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}$$



$$0 < a < 1 \quad \begin{cases} a^2 < \frac{1}{2} \\ a \geq \frac{1}{2} \end{cases} \quad \frac{1}{2} \leq a < \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$



$$k = \frac{1}{2} \quad g(x) \quad a$$

$$\left(-\infty, -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) \cup \left[\frac{1}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)$$

$$4 \left(-\infty, -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) \cup \left[\frac{1}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)$$



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